

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year. The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously renewed.

VOL. XIV. No. 48.

"CLOSED" SHOP AND "OPEN"

TWIN OPPOSITES

The opposing cries, now going up in the land, of "The Closed Shop!" and "The Open Shop!" are both false cries. The one, and the other, is an attempt to graft wrong upon an implied foundation of Right. They are both appeals to a superstition—the one to the superstition that seeks to blast as impious whosoever should dare to look behind the cloak of "Unionism," and ascertain whether it is Unionism, indeed, that is clothed; the other to the superstition that equally seeks to blast as impious whosoever should dare to look behind the cloak of "Freedom," and ascertain whether it is Freedom, indeed, that is clothed. The former cry is set up by Gompersism, the latter by Parryism.

The Union of the Working Class is an organization of, for and by wage slaves. Accordingly, such an organization recognizes only one dividing line—the line that divides the Working Class from the Capitalist Class, the plunderer from the plundered. Any organization that claims to be a Union and yet recognizes or raises any other line of demarcation is an impostor. The name of "Union," which it assumes is the false cloak of the pirate to escape detection, it is the cloak of Labor to conceal the cloven hoof of Capitalism. It is a legitimate endeavor with the latter organization to seek to bar out workingmen. Seeing that the additional lines of demarcation which such an alleged Union draws, dismembers the Working Class, it is clear that the dismembering element has no use for the other. Accordingly, the cry "The Closed Shop" means the shop closed against all those members of the Working Class whom artificial lines separate from their fellow wage slaves; it means the exclusion of all those members of the Working Class who are barred out by high walls of initiation fees, high dues, frequent assessments, apprenticeship regulations, etc., or who are thrown out for the exercise of free speech and criticism. As a consequence that can not be run away from, the cry of "The Closed Shop!" proceeds from a quarter in which Capital and Labor are seen to be hand-in-glove, despite the periodical ructions between them, which ructions, however, indicate no radical differences but, on the contrary, only emphasize the intimacy of their relations—just as the periodical spitings, scatchings and caterwaulings of tomcats and she-cats together only betoken the intimacy of their rapprochements. It is an observation imputed to the observing Lincoln that the more "quarrelsome" there are between black cats, the more numerous are the black kittens. And so also it can be said with unerring aim that, the affluence and power for oppression enjoyed by the Capitalist Class can be exactly gauged by the number of these "family rows" between Gompersism and Capitalism; in the measure that they spat, scratched and interwauled at each other Capitalism grew in riches and its arm strengthened. The long and short of all this is that the Gompers style of "Unionism" is not of, for and by the wage slave, but of the wage slave, run by the labor henchmen of the capitalist class, and for the benefit of capitalism. Home side Unionism has no workingmen to be classed against; it is only the fraudulent capitalist substitute of so-called Unionism that has.

The case is just as clear in regard of the Parryite cry of "Freedom!" implied in the cry of "The Open Shop!" He is not "free" to act whom a confederation is kindled behind, and the only way of escape left to him is an open window from a sixth story. When he leaps out and down and breaks his neck he was COMPELLED to. Equity, that part of jurisprudence that Parryism would burn out of its own law books, has long ago and eloquently pronounced itself upon the subject. "Fraud" is the name with which it stigmatizes the alleged contract obtained under circumstances of duress. The "open shop" of Parryism is an open window of a sixth story with the workingman between that and the confederation of capitalist conditions raging behind him. Parryism says in substance that the capitalist confederation is the ideal social condition; it seeks to inoculate the falsehood into the minds of the workers; it seeks to keep them in ignorance of the means to put out the fire and of other means of escape; it sets up the preposterous claim that unless the

workers are scorched they can not be happy; and in order to prove how frisky they can be under capitalism it opens its sixth story window and says: "Jump!"

Sad were the plight of the worker if his were really the Hobson's choice between the "Closed Shop" of the Hanaized Gompers "Union" which is to plunder him and keep him from unity with his fellows, or the "Open Shop" of Parryism, into which he is to fall and break his neck. But the choice is not so limited. Years ago the corner-stone was laid for the economic organization of Labor that will keep the worker free from being engulfed in either abyss. Other stones have since followed. At hand, it is to be hoped, is the rise of the new economic structure to whom the "Closed Shop" of Gompersism will be an unmeaning term, seeing that the new Union will be organized, NOT AGAINST LABOR but AGAINST CAPITALISM; and to whom the "Open Shop" of Parryism will be a thing to laugh at, seeing that the new Union will not be built with the Parry blinkers clapped to its eyes so as to prevent it from discovering other means of escaping the conflagration of capitalism than by jumping down from sixth story windows.

LABOR ABRO AD

German Publication Gives International Strikes Statistics for December.

According to the "Labor Market News," a German publication, 61 strikes as against 100 in November and 77 in December 1903, were inaugurated in December 1904 in Germany, France and England. In England and France, where the number of strikers has already been ascertained, only 3,940 workingmen struck in December 1904, as against 25,421 in November and 12,509 in December 1903. In England only in the textile branch the number of strikers shows an increase. The late improvement in the cotton industry has not alone encouraged the workingmen to resist attempts to lower their working condition, but also to demand an increase of wages. In all three strikes took place in the textile branch, participated in by 836 workingmen. Outside of this there was only one strike in each of three branches. During the whole year of 1904 there were in England 319 strikes which affected 82,707 workers as against 340 strikes, participated in by 112,293 persons in 1903.

In detail these strikes and strikers subdivide as follows:

Branches	1903	1904	1903	1904
Mining	114	00	61,082	43,110
Metals, Machinery and ship-building	75	04	31,544	11,267
Textile industry	51	51	9,084	12,731
Clothing	24	24	2,470	1,391
Building trade	40	34	3,530	8,623
Transportation	15	0	2,162	1,780
Other trades	30	38	2,710	3,824

The strike movement was the most intense in the mining and allied trades, followed in the second place by the textile branch and in the third place by the metal and machinery trades, including shipbuilding. Still more than in other countries the strike movement receded in France during December. Only 22 strikes were inaugurated as against 40 in November and 34 in December 1903. The number of strikers, still 20,061 in November, amounted to 2,706 as against 8,889 in December 1903. Still in spite of the disinclination to strike, the majority of the strikes were of an aggressive nature. The duration of the individual strikes was comparatively short. Of 17 strikes, none lasted above 16 days. As far as the result of the strikes is concerned, the many defeats demonstrated, that the condition of the market was very unfavorable for the workingmen. Of the 24 strikes which ended in December only 4 were successful, 11 ended by arbitration and 9 by downright defeat. Of the strikes in Belgium, the one in Borinage, against a reduction in wages, should be mentioned. In Italy it was fairly quiet, there was only one strike, that of the longshoremen in Venice. Also in Russia during December the working class was still quiet. Outside of Baku, no walkout of consequence is an record. A mine workers strike of importance took place in Australia. In New Castle, a port almost as important as Sydney, the miners employed in the coal mines in the immediate vicinity of the town walked out. Their total number amounted to about 5,000.

G. O.

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

HOTEL & RESTAURANT

EMPLOYEES ISSUE ADDRESS ON THE TENDENCIES AND EVILS OF THEIR INDUSTRY.

Increase in Family Hotels and Apartment House; Augmenting Their Numbers—Low Wages, Long Hours, Inferior Accommodations, Employment Agencies, and Their Remedy.

The Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Alliance of this city has issued the following address, which, owing to its contents, is worthy of general perusal, as well as circulation among those employed in hotels and restaurants:

To the Hotel and Restaurant Employees of Greater New York, Greeting:

Fellow Workingmen and Women—You surely must all be well aware of the deplorable conditions existing in the industry at which we, in our various capacities, work for a living. You must also feel that you would like to see something done to change those conditions and put a stop to the slavery which we all meet so much of in the places where we work, whether we be waiters, cooks, bartenders, stewards, storeroom employees, firemen, engineers, dishwashers, silvermen, porters, oystermen, checkers, cashiers, chambermaids, linewomen, laundry workers, or at any other job known to our industry.

Just think of the trouble, meanness, insult, the cheap trickery and petty fraud, a waiter, for instance, has got to run up against both in getting and holding any kind of a job. The employers in order to run their establishments cheaper and make more profits, have slowly but surely got the waiters particularly to where they must accept very small wages and depend on tips to make up enough to enable them to at all live in any kind of decent manner. And again, the system of securing employment has become so corrupted as to be a standing grievance not only to waiters and cooks but to all the members of our calling. The old grievance which exists in so many cities, that where one has to get a job through an employment agency which makes a deal in many cases with the man empowered to hire you, through which men are skinned out of fees by making the job a short one so that more fees can be obtained from new employees, is added to in New York by what may be termed "saloon employment agencies," which are nothing but attachments to saloons. It is a notorious fact that in this city certain saloons control certain jobs, many of which are considered good jobs, and one cannot get in on such jobs unless he does so through the saloon. This compels many men to hang around such places where they are, of course, expected to spend a good deal of their money (which is part of the game), and this state of things leads many into the habit of too much drinking and practically becoming drunkards before they realize what they are doing.

Again, we know how waiters and others are treated by employers and their understrappers while at work in many places: slave-driving, bad accommodations, poor dining places, often unfit for us to eat our meals in; scanty and unwholesome food, those outside the kitchen often being compelled to resort to coaxing or bribing the cook, so as to get a little food fit to eat or else go outside and buy it out of their scanty hard-earned wages. We all get continually up against the degrading parts of our business. We all at one time or another get the poor food and the mean treatment and a large number get them almost all of the time. Our hours of labor too, are arranged in perhaps the meanest manner of any trade in the city. And as for small or grievances one could go on detailing them indefinitely.

You must also be aware of the growing increase in the number of hotels and apartment houses and the tendency to adopt that form of home in preference to the old-time family residence. Modern conditions, caused by the development of capitalism, the growing power of trusts and the centering of wealth and power more and more into fewer hands, with the resultant increased cost of living and greater pressure brought upon the middle class or smaller capitalists, are forcing those generally spoken of as the "well-to-do," to economize by resorting to a policy of "race suicide" and giving up the more expensive "home and family" method of living for the easier and cheaper apartment hotel. This tendency will lead to an increase in the numbers and importance of those in our industry. We must, therefore, be prepared to see to it

that the standard of our living and conditions be raised instead of lowered as is gradually being done at present. We must get ready to make a concerted and united effort to improve things wherever possible.

Therefore, we call upon you to co-operate in trying to correct those grievances and generally attempt to improve our conditions by means of correct, thorough and effective organization.

We propose to get together and first of all try to abolish the grievances that weigh heaviest upon us. These relate to wages, hours of labor, food and accommodation, and the system of employment. We propose to demand that we be paid by the hour instead of the week or month—and better wages than we now get. With waiters particularly, and those whose hours are now on the same irregular scale, we want to have the working time divided into shifts which will bring about what might be termed a "two-platoon system" which would really lead to the employment of more persons. We want decent food and a proper place in which to eat it, clean, well-ventilated dining rooms. And above all, we want to abolish the present system of employment by building up an organization not of any one craft but of all the industry, which shall have its own headquarters to which all employers should send for employees and where no fees of any kind shall be paid by either party, and thus do away with the chances of graft which have worked so much harm in the past in connection with saloon and other agencies.

Many attempts at organizing have been made in the past only to fail and leave us worse off than before. The unions formed have eventually fizzle out and the leading men in them right down to the Baumanns and Callahans of the present time, have been accused of all kinds of grafting and crookedness. But it does not follow that because other attempts have failed, that such failures are to be a continuous performance. There must be a reason for former failures and it is not far to seek. The reason is that such organizations were founded upon the false principles which are every day proving so disastrous to the American Federation of Labor type of union, namely, the "aristocracy of labor," where one set of workers is led to believe that they are superior and can get along without the aid or co-operation of less skilled or poorer paid workers in the same industry; "craft autonomy," through which each craft is taught to look out for its own particular interest regardless of other crafts, a condition which leads to more mutual "union seabbey" than any one other cause—a case in point may be cited in the building trades of New York City at the present writing, where members of the Brotherhood of Painters are being accused of working with "necks" on buildings on which the union plasterers are on strike—of course, if the painters looking out for their own craft, sign an "arbitration agreement" with the employers they are thus bound by "contract" to scab on fellow-workers in the building industry. The striking glaziers are in the same fix. Wageworkers, horsehoers and others complain of the same thing in the brevities.

These and the "mutual interests of capital and labor," with all the false moves and corruption-breeding influences that follow in their wake and that are a part of the history of the American Federation of Labor and its "craft" unions, and the consequent neglect to spread among us a knowledge of the correct principles of organization, have been the causes of the failure to effect anything, and of the existing demoralization in our ranks.

That nothing can be done in the large establishments of the present day by one craft, if the others in the industry are not one with it in its efforts to demand better conditions or prevent worse ones, should be easy for anyone to figure out. The days when the "aristocrats" of labor could stand alone, or one craft could fight its own battle, have gone by. The idea of the "mutual interests of capital and labor" is also a worn out fallacy. There can be no mutual interest between employer and employee when the need for profits of the one calls for a lower standard and the need for a decent living on the part of the other calls for a higher standard. Hence, all efforts to better conditions, other than a concerted one which intelligently takes into consideration this class antagonism, are doomed to fizzle out, through one-sided "arbitration" conferences, and end in failure.

Thus, it is, we have founded the Hotel and Restaurant Employees Alliance, Local Alliance No. 1, S. T. & L. A. We are affiliated with the Socialist Trade and (Continued on page 5.)

PROSPERITY STATISTICS

DE LEON TAKES THEM APART BEFORE BROOKLYN WORKINGMEN.

The Fallacy of Making Conclusions from Wage Totals—Number of Men Employed Must Be Considered—So, Also, the Cost of Living—Labor's Dwindling Share.

Last Friday, February 17, at Capitol Hall, Brooklyn, to a gathering largely composed of workingmen, with a liberal representation of the younger element of both sexes, Comrade De Leon delivered an address on "The Statistics on the Prosperity of the Working Class." He used as a basis for his argument a statistical sheet issued at the last presidential election by the Republican party and purporting to show the splendid condition the working class found itself in under the beneficent wing of the protective tariff. The long strings of figures intended to prove the increasing prosperity of the working class from year to year, so that from \$378,000,000 in 1880, the wages have risen in 1900 to \$2,330,000,000, was taken up and dissected.

In a simple but convincing manner the speaker then showed that when a man tells you that his workmen received last year a total of \$4.00 a day in wages and this year they receive a total of \$10 a day, and concludes therefrom that his workmen are this year better off than they were the previous year, he tells you nothing. Beware of such man. Watch the pockets of your intellect, as he is trying to cheat it. Then wages may have truly gone up, or they may have gone down or they may have remained stationary. In order to find out the actual state of affairs, we need to know a third item and, i. e., the number of workmen employed each time. If at the time the total wage was \$4.00 the number of workmen employed was two and at the time \$10 was paid in wages the workmen numbered ten, the condition of the individual workman under the latter circumstances was not only not better, nor stationary, but worse, fifty per cent. worse than heretofore; for when the \$4.00 was paid out among two workmen, each one received \$2.00, while when the amount paid out was \$ 9.00 each received but \$1.00, there being ten workmen to divide this sum amongst.

Taking this simple illustration as an example of the fallacy of the argument of comparing two totals of wages paid and concluding that the larger total represents increased wages, and applying this illustration to the statistical figures, De Leon showed that in order to arrive at definite figures of wages received by workmen in each decade we must have the third item of number of workmen employed, without which the figures given amount to nothing. Supplying this third item from the United States census, we find that the actual wages in 1870 from \$377 per year have in 1880 taken a slump to \$346, have in 1890 risen to \$443, and in 1900 again declined to \$430.

Thus, during the whole period of thirty years, from 1870 to 1900, wages have made the tremendous increase of \$59—or not quite \$2.00 per year. But even this slight increase, the speaker showed, has been more than wiped out by the higher cost of living and the inferior quality of commodities placed upon the market. Here, as in the former instance, the speaker showed the reasoning to be incomplete if we but compare two sets of figures and deduct therefrom that the larger wage is an indication of more prosperity. Here, as in the other argument, we require a third set of figures to ascertain the actual state of affairs, namely, the cost of living. When confronted with that, our statistician's magnificent edifice again crumbles into a heap of brick and mortar.

Comparing the items of wages with the value of the total product in each decade the speaker showed to what extent the working class was plundered of its wealth. Thus, in 1880, from twenty per cent., its share slumped down to seventeen per cent. in 1900. What does this show? It shows that the exploitation of the working class has been intensified, that the speed at which it uses up its tissue and muscle has been increased. Coupling this fact with the further fact that the working class is fed on adulterated food, and is improperly and insufficiently clad, little

wonder it is that the death rate among it has gone up considerably. Neither is it a matter of accident that you find so few grey-haired people in shops. The majority of them do not live to see that day. (This point struck straight home, for it received a round of applause.)

In concluding, the speaker dwelt on the remedy for the evils enumerated. "Man," said the speaker, "is born the most helpless of all animals. Just as primitive man was at the mercy of nature for his supply of human wants, so to-day the toolless workingman, despite the fact that man has conquered nature, is at the mercy of the man who owns the gigantic tool of to-day. The mastery over man in aboriginal days has passed from nature to the capitalist of modern days. The solution of the evil is obvious and simple. Restore the tool of production to the ones that have produced it and operate it, the working class."

Several questions were asked and answered to the satisfaction of the inquirers, except one Socialist Democrat who could not stomach the overdose of facts given regarding the buying out of the capitalist class, advocated by the Wisconsin S. D. P. platform.

Twenty-seven books and ten copies of the Weekly People and Der Arbeiter were disposed of. W. T. Brooklyn, Feb. 18, 1905.

GRAND ORCHESTRA SECURED.

For Daily People Festival—Will Be Led By Leo Schultz, the Famous Cellist.

At the last regular meeting of the Entertainment Committee of Section New York S. L. P. the work of the coming affair on Sunday, March 19, at Grand Central Palace, was taken in hand.

The committee takes pleasure in announcing that through the efforts of Mr. S. Zaveleff, one of the leading members of the New York Symphony Orchestra and a successful violin teacher of this city, the services of Mr. Leo Schultz, the conductor of the National Conservatory of Music Orchestra, has been secured to lead an orchestra at the coming festival, which will be composed of members from the New York Symphony and Philharmonic Orchestras. Mr. Leo Schultz has the distinguished reputation of being one of the leading cello soloists in this country. He will give one of his famous solos at this festival. With this distinguished feature on our program and additional attractions, such as the vaudeville performances, the bazaar and Fair, and the coming Spring Festival bazaar to be the grandest of all the events held under the auspices of the Socialist Lab. Party. It remains now for the comrades to push the sale of tickets which \$1.25 cents each. Then the success of this affair will be unquestioned.

We would also like to request the comrades and sympathizers, also members of the S. T. & L. A. to aid us in making the bazaar and Fair a success. In these days of "Explosions" and "Volcanic Rumbles" it is necessary the clear language of the S. L. P. be heard, and its position understood. That we may be able to save our beguiled class from useless sacrifices the press of the S. L. P. and its literature must be spread. On this occasion we are able to aid it by making this bazaar a financial success. Every object donated by you will be sold and otherwise disposed of, the proceeds to go towards aiding the Daily People. Send on, therefore, whatever objects you can, this committee will make good use of them.

For the Entertainment Committee, A. Orange, Secretary.

BAZAAR AND FAIR.

The following presents have been received for the Bazaar and Fair to be held at Grand Central Palace on Sunday, March 19, for the benefit of the Daily People:

Mrs. D. Rudnick, city, fine cloth apron; F. W. Gerner, city, half-dozen fine glass dishes, fine glass bowl, and umbrella stand; E. Mueller, Brooklyn, N.Y., fancy beer stein; pair of vases, box of perfumed soap.

L. Abelson, Org. 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

ATTENTION!

Wage workers residing in Greater New York and vicinity, desiring information about the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance can get same by writing to the organizer of D. A. 49, L. M. Wieder, 2-6 New Reade street, New York City.

Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run. Agents are personally charged with and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.

CONGRESSIONAL

FAIR INQUIRIES INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE

Senator Bacon Demands An Investigation of the San Domingo Protocol, and Conduct of the Executive—Senator Bacon Demands An Investigation of the Indian School Fund Scandal.

Three weeks ago Senator Bacon introduced a resolution in the Senate calling upon the President, "if not otherwise incompatible with the public interest" to furnish the body with certain documents relative to San Domingo. The resolution was pigeon-holed. The only facts upon which Senator Bacon proceeded was a report in one of the Washington papers of that morning. Since then more authoritative facts came to hand. This enabled the Senator to repeat and improve his former resolution. The present resolution cites the powers of the Senate as a treaty making power; quotes the existence of a protocol with a Dominican official; cites the provisions of the protocol under which the United States Government is empowered to take possession of the Puerto Plata and other Dominican custom-houses and to administer the same through its officers assumes the responsibility for the collection of the customs duty, and becomes accountable therefor to certain foreign governments; and indicates that such a protocol is in the nature of a treaty, which having gone into effect without the consent of the Senate violates the constitution.

The Puerto Plata protocol certainly is in violation of the constitution, and not a Senator has dared to say otherwise. But the Senators' attitude is one that seeks to dodge the question and to enable the President to escape the consequences of his new act of lawlessness. And it will not be a difficult matter for them to succeed. Senator Bacon was loud on the Panama outrage, yet his vote was given for ratification in the Panama treaty. The arguments now made against Senator Bacon, read between the lines like this: "What is the sense of making a muss over the affair? You will subside anyhow. The President has got it all where the hair is short. We all find it to be to our advantage to let him alone. This is not his only infraction of the constitution and the law. And we have all formed our account in the 'new departure'. It may affect the dignity of our rank, but is not dollars better than rank?"

Other "inquiries" are coming in. The inquiry called for by Senator Bacon of California, for one, on the subject of the Indian School Fund which the President perverted into a campaign fund by giving the bulk of it to the Roman Catholic schools in violation of the act of Congress. But this Congress is about to expire and the "inquiries" are expected to expire with it.

Is it that Congress has sunk to its lowest level? In a way, yes; in fact, however, the country is going through a rapid transformation. The government is becoming autocratic—one wheeled, unmanned.

IN AID OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONISTS.

The N. E. C. sub-committee of the Socialist Labor Party instructed the undersigned to issue a call to the members and friends of the S. L. P. for contributions in aid of the Revolutionary Movement in Russia, such contributions to be forwarded to the Social Democratic Labor Party of Russia, with headquarters at Geneva, Switzerland.

The great historic drama that is now unfolding itself in that most backward of the countries of Europe, excites the interest of the civilized world. That the Revolution is on in earnest can no longer be doubted and that it will succeed in bringing about great changes in the political and economic conditions, not only in Russia, but of every other European country, seems equally certain. The Revolutionary Socialists of Russia are in the fight, and, to the extent that they can be aided from without, will they be able to make felt and to insure the interest of Russia's working class, as against autocracy, capitalism, and middle class political reformists.

Contributions should be addressed to the undersigned and will be credited in the Daily and Weekly People once a week.

Fraternally, Henry Kuhn, National Secretary. 2-6 New Reade Street, New York City.

TRADES UNIONISM IN THE UNITED STATES

1742—1905

BULWARK OF CAPITALISM
OR FRAMEWORK OF SOCIALISM?

AN HISTORICAL GLIMPSE

BY JUSTUS EBERT, N. Y. CITY.

(Concluded from last week.)

THE NATIONAL CIVIC FEDERATION.

There is yet another phase of the Federation that it is at variance with the historical tendencies of the American movement, that must be touched upon before we can conclude this statement of its development. Reference is here made to the Federation's alliance with the ultra-capitalists of this country, through the National Civic Federation. The National Civic Federation was formed to keep the working class in line with ultra-capitalist interests during the American commercial invasion of Europe. Of course, the pretense was to "permanently benefit the mutual interests of capital and labor through the principles of conciliation and arbitration." The Federation of Labor believes in the mutual interests of capital and labor, so it logically was bound to join forces with the socially engineered and inspired National Civic Federation. The modus operandi of the National Civic Federation was simplicity itself. Where wages were increased, prices were increased also, but in far greater proportion. Bureau of Labor reports show wages to have increased 16 per cent. Commercial agency reports show prices to have gone up 46 per cent. Where possible, trade agreements were entered into, that is, agreements regarding hours, wages, employment, etc., and providing for arbitration and conciliation, were made between employer and employee. Where such a trade agreement existed, and the union men, resenting its open and continued violation, struck for its enforcement, there scabs would be sent by the A. F. of L. union interested to take the strikers' places. This was notably the case in the longshoremen's strike in Buffalo and other lake ports. Where there was no trade agreement and a strike occurred, a committee composed of labor leaders and capitalists (a portion of the latter being euphonically dubbed "representatives of the impartial and suffering public"), was selected to settle it. They generally did, most effectively, as we shall see. Under this plan, the strikers returned to work "pending arbitration," only to find scabs filling their places, their demands entirely ignored and new impositions practiced upon them, under the agreement to return to work. This was the case in the strike of the Boston teamsters, the San Francisco iron workers, and other instances too numerous to mention. Where this was not the case, where differences were adjusted to the "mutual satisfaction" of both sides, i. e., arbitrated, the result was more wages for the men, with a greater proportion in increased output for the capitalists, as John Mitchell has shown in his figures on wages and output in coal mining. The "equality of interests" under the Civic Federation plan, is very much that of the wife, who is reported to have said: "Hubby, what's yours is ours and what is ours is mine."

THE ODIUS CAPITAL-LABOR COMBINES.

It was said above, "As is now generally believed, the National Civic Federation was formed to keep the working class in line with capitalist interests during the American commercial invasion of Europe." It is also now generally believed that the National Civic Federation was formed to promote the interests of one set of capitalists against another. Baer, the divine head of the coal trust, made it plain that Mitchell and Hanna, backed by the National Civic Federation, were united in an attempt to advance bituminous coal interests in anthracite markets. The attacks of Parry and the National Manufacturers' Association upon the National Civic Federation, to all appearances, also proceed from economic causes produced by the alliance between the Federation and the ultra-capitalists. Certain it is, that since the inception of the National Civic Federation, combinations of labor unions with employers' associations, for the purpose of monopolizing industry, via the trade agreement, have become numerous and scandalous. The truth of this, the exposes of the Chicago labor-capital combine by Ray Stannard Baker, and the onslaughts of Theodore Starnett against the New York City Building Employers' Association, leave no room to doubt. These exposes reveal a condition of affairs totally unknown to 19th century American trades unionism, with its purely working class considerations—a condition of affairs in which capitalists and laborers not in special combines are opposed by methods which promote bribery and the destruction of property and life, causing widespread demoralization and injury. Thanks to these odious special combines, Parkism and "Weinsquimering" are produced and industrial corruption takes rank with political corruption. The Federation and the ultra-capitalist interests of the country go hand-in-hand, to the undoing of labor and society in general.

A. F. OF L'S TRUE CHARACTER AND GROWTH.

To the student familiar with the history of trades unionism in this country, it is clear that Daniel De Leon uttered a profound truth when he said: "The American Federation of Labor is neither American, nor a Federation, nor of Labor. It is English, divided against itself, and for the capitalist class." These words become more profound when the reader knows that the membership of 2,000,000 claimed by the Federation is in large part composed of men forced into unions by employers who appreciate the strike-killing, union-sabotaging and industry-monopolizing "trade agreement," and realize that conciliation and arbitration, as practiced by the National Civic Federation, is a good thing for the employer. These employers so much appreciate this kind of trades union that they readily agree to collect the dues of the union by checking off the amount from each employee's pay. This is done by the coal operators for the largest union in this country, the United Mine Workers. With employers finding such trade unions profitable, what is there to prevent their "phenomenal growth"? Surely not the resistance of the workers compelled to join them?

LABOR HUMILIATED—LIGHT IS BREAKING.

The American Federation of Labor, despite the large numbers forced into it by trade agreements and alliances with employers, is now a helpless thing. Its autonomous principles divide its component parts into warring factions. Fratricide occupies the place of solidarity. Centralization for united action has given way to the dictatorship of Gompers in the interest of the capitalist class. The industrial depression has made every great industrial

city, from San Francisco to Fall River, a cemetery for lost strikes against reduction of wages. The "prosperity" of the reign of the National Civic Federation has given way to the 1,000 "open shops" of Parry. Arbitration, as a preventer of strikes, is a failure. Strikes increase. Whereas there were only fifteen strikes in this country in 1855, the Congressional Report on Labor for May, 1904, shows that from 1880 to 1900 there were 127,400 strikes, involving 6,610,001 persons, or twice the population at the signing of the Declaration of Independence. Everywhere, despite the "great" American Federation of Labor—which, its leaders claim, is destined to lead the working class of the world to victory—Labor is humiliated in the dust. But every cloud has its silver lining. Into every life a little rain must fall. In the words of the Quaker poet, Whittier:

"Through the harsh noises of our day,
A low, sweet prelude finds its way;
Through clouds of doubt and creeds of fear,
A light is breaking, calm and clear."

And so with the American trade union movement. The members of the constituent bodies of the American Federation of Labor are deeply disheartened with its principles and organization. Of these, the Machinists and Brewery workmen are shining examples. There is an increasing demand for a demarcation of the interests of capital and labor and for a more sympathetic and compact form of working class organization. This demand finds expression in the attack on John Mitchell, at the Miners' Convention, by Robert Randall, and in the growing opposition to the trade autonomy of the A. F. of L. These are healthy indications, denoting a return to the historical spirit of trades-unionism in this country, but they are not new. The return to the historical spirit, on a plane in accordance with modern economic conditions, began in 1896, when the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance was founded. The Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance is the complete and mature expression of the historical class spirit of the American trade union movement, just as modern industry is the complete and mature expression of the spirit of early American capitalism, as voiced by Alexander Hamilton.

THE SOCIALIST TRADE AND LABOR ALLIANCE.

The Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance is the direct antithesis of the American Federation of Labor. It denounces trade autonomy backed by capitalist principle. It strives for the organization of the entire working class on the principles of the class struggle. It aims at the unconditional surrender of capitalism on both the economic and political fields.

The Manifesto of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance declares: "Capitalism has made it impossible for the worker to gain his living as an independent producer. By introducing into the productive industries mechanical powers, equal to the capacity of more than one thousand million men, it has reduced the workers to absolute dependence upon the few who control these mechanical powers and the factories and raw material required for their operation. Thus the skill and muscle of the worker, his labor power, have become entirely valueless, unless he sells them to those who own the means of production. The workers' labor power has become a commodity bought and sold in the market like potatoes or shoe leather. Hence the wages of labor, the market price of labor power, falls under the law of market prices, which tends to rise whenever the demand exceeds the supply and tends to fall whenever the supply is in excess."

"Such being the indisputable facts, the general tendency of wages must depend upon the condition of the labor market; it will be downward whenever and wherever the number of available workers exceeds the number in demand."

"The old-style labor organization, which had its origin in England, and was imported from there to this country, is an attempt to raise the price of labor power by limiting all of its available supply into one combination, and thus dictating the terms of sale. That plan relies on mere numbers and does not take into consideration the following essential factors which tend to defeat the most numerous combination:

- "1. The worker cannot, like the merchant, put his commodity on the shelf until a better price is offered.
- "2. The capitalist can do, in the labor market, what the purchaser in no other market can do; he can himself create a surplus by introducing machinery, thereby depressing the price of the article he requires, and, if a combination exists, breaking it.
- "3. The capitalist can do what the purchaser in no other market can do; he can by means of the powers of the State, which he controls, declare every attempt to raise the price of the article which he requires a crime and suppress it."

AIMS TO CAPTURE DOUBLE SEAT OF CAPITALIST POWER.

"These three factors are all the direct results of the capitalist system, which has firstly stripped the worker of all possessions, and compels him, under fear of starvation, to sell his labor power to the capitalist; which has secondly given to the capitalist a monopoly of the means of production, and thereby enabled him by improvement of the same, to replace human labor and overstock the labor market; and which, thirdly, has made the machinery of government an agency of the capitalist class."

"And besides these there are other features of capitalism that operate to increase the surplus in the labor market. Competition compels the capitalists constantly to improve the methods and instruments of production; trusts and pools reduce the working force of whatever branch of trade or manufacture they take possession of; the concentration of capital in all its forms crushes out portions of the middle class and throws them into the labor market as proletarians."

"These are all important facts, and no sensible or honest effort for the betterment of the conditions of labor is possible unless they are taken into consideration."

"A serious consideration of the facts that control the condition of labor show very plainly that no appreciable improvement is possible as long as the capitalists remain in possession of the means of production and exchange, and in control of the powers of government. It is plain, therefore, that all efforts for such improvement must be chiefly directed to the ousting of the capitalist class from that double seat of power."

WHAT THE S. T. & L. A. PROMISES.

This manifesto further declares that the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance

"Stands upon the basis of facts, and therefore promises nothing impossible. It knows that the final victory it promises is possible, and, is assured. In the meantime, while the capitalist system lasts, we aim to use the economic organizations, which we have established and will extend, to wring such temporary advantages from the capitalist class as conditions will allow. We do not say that the workers must not strike or boycott. We know that often the brutality of capital drives the workers to despair. We know that sometimes the capitalists are so situated as to afford a chance for an effective contest. On all such occasions we will fight with more vigor and persistence than the old-style organizations ever could, because our ranks are held together by the true spirit of the common interest of all wage workers in the overthrow of capitalist class rule. Whether these unavoidable contests are carried to victorious results, depends

largely upon economic conditions which we cannot control; we make no promise as to that. We need not promise. Defeats will not disconcert us, because these contests will be considered by us merely as skirmishes preceding the great battle of emancipation. But this we can safely promise, that warfare will not only be more effective than that of the old-style labor organization, but it is the only industrial policy that can bring results."

This statement of what the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance is, would be incomplete without a knowledge of its declaration of principles. They are as follows:

S. T. & L. A. DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

"Whereas, In the natural development of capitalism, the class struggle between the privileged few and the disinherited masses, which is the inevitable and irrepressible outcome of the wage system, has reached a point where the old forms, methods and spirit of labor organization are absolutely impotent to resist aggressions of concentrated capital, sustained by all the agencies of government, and to effect any permanent improvement in the condition of the wage earners, or even to arrest for any length of time their steady and general degradation; and

"Whereas, The economic power of the capitalist class, used by that class for the oppression of labor, rests upon institutions essentially political, which in the nature of things cannot be radically changed, or even slightly amended for the benefit of the working people, except through the direct action of the working people themselves, economically and politically united as a class;

"Therefore, It is as a class, conscious of its strength, aware of its rights, determined to resist wrong at every step, and sworn to achieve its own emancipation that the wage workers are hereby called upon to unite in a solid body, held together by an unconquerable spirit of solidarity under the most trying conditions of the present class struggle. As members of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance of the United States and Canada, we shall constantly keep in view its great object, namely: The summary ending of that barbarous struggle at the earliest possible time by the abolition of classes, the restoration of the land and of all the means of production, transportation and distribution to the people as a collective body, and the substitution of the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder; a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization."

BATTLES AND TRIUMPH OF S. T. & L. A. PRINCIPLES.

It was with the foregoing declaration of principles that Senator Perkins of California, startled the U. S. Senate in 1897, saying: "This is how the working class is organizing now." It was in accordance with these principles that the Pittsburgh, Pa., Steel Pressed Car Company and the Slatteryville, R. I., textile strikes were fought and won. It was in accordance with this declaration of principles that the S. T. & L. A. men anticipated, with great honor to themselves, in the Morris Heights, N. Y., and the Bloomfield, N. J. strikes. It was in accordance with this declaration of principles that the American Woolen Company (the Woolen Trust) was given the struggle of its life throughout the New England states, when it introduced the two loom system. And lastly, it was in accordance with this declaration of principles that the members of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance voted for the Socialist Labor Party and its demand for the unconditional surrender of capitalism at every recurring election.

THE AMERICAN LABOR UNION.

Since the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance was launched another organization has arisen in the West with similar principles. It is called the American Labor Union. The cardinal principle of the American Labor Union is industrial unionism. This principle is defined in an editorial entitled "A Pickwickian Socialist," in "The American Labor Union Journal" for December, 1904, as follows:

"The economic organization of the proletariat is the heart and soul of the Socialist movement, of which the political party is simply the public expression at the ballot-box. The purpose of industrial unionism is to organize the working class on approximately the same departments of production and distribution as those which will obtain in the Co-operative Commonwealth, so that, if the workers should lose their franchise, they would still possess an economic organization intelligently trained to take over and collectively administer the tools of industry and the sources of wealth for themselves."

This principle is the same as that enunciated by Daniel De Leon, one of the founders of the S. T. & L. A., in his lecture "The Burning Question of Trades Unionism," delivered in the spring of 1904. As utilized by the American Labor Union, the principle differs from the underlying principle of the S. T. & L. A., in that it accentuates the economic side of trades unionism. Otherwise this principle recognizes the great truth that trades unionism is a part of the rudimentary framework of Socialism, forced into position by capitalist evolution. This recognition is in refreshing contrast to that bestowed upon the principles underlying the Gompers' A. F. of L., which "The Wall Street Journal" heralds as "One of the strongest obstacles to Socialism in this country."

THE CHICAGO CONFERENCE.

The American Labor Union claims a membership of 200,000. The Western Federation of Miners—which made the grand fight in Colorado, for the eight hour day, against the combined forces of Gompersism and Capitalism—is an integral part of it. The American Labor Union has taken the lead in calling a conference of unions favoring industrial unionism at Chicago on June 27. This call further accentuates the difference between A. L. U. and S. T. & L. A. principles in that it advocates an entire severance of the economic from the political movement of labor. Yet it is believed that this conference will mark the beginning of a new era in the history of trades unionism in this country. And it is fervently hoped that the conference will abandon the non-political attitude outlined in its call, and return to the historical spirit of American trades unionism by organizing the working class on the lines of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance.

It will not be amiss at this juncture, when compromise is apparent in the call of the Chicago conference, to close with the significant lines of Lowell:

We see dimly in the Present what is small and what is great,
Slow of faith, how weak an arm may turn the iron helm of fate,
But the soul is still oracular; amid the market's din,
List the ominous whisper from the Delphic cave within,
"They enslave their children's children who make compromise with sin."

New occasions teach new duties; Time makes ancient good uncouth,
They must upward tread still, and onward, who would keep abreast of Truth.

No compromise! "Upward still, and onward!"

THE END.

PLATFORM

Adopted at the Eleventh National Convention of the Socialist

Labor Party, July 1904.

The Socialist Labor Party of America, in convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

We hold that the purpose of government is to secure to every citizen the enjoyment of this right; but taught by experience we hold furthermore that such right is illusory to the majority of the people, to wit, the working class, under the present system of economic inequality that is essentially destructive of THEIR life, THEIR liberty and THEIR happiness.

We hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be controlled by the whole people; but again taught by experience we hold furthermore that the true theory of economics is that the means of production must likewise be owned, operated and controlled by the people in common. Man cannot exercise his right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness without the ownership of the land and the tool with which to work. Deprived of these, his life, his liberty and his fate fall into the hands of the class that owns those essentials for work and production.

We hold that the existing contradiction between the theory of democratic government and the fact of a despotic economic system—the private ownership of the natural and social opportunities—divides the people into two classes: the Capitalist Class and the Working Class; throws society into the convulsions of the Class Struggle; and perverts government to the exclusive benefit of the Capitalist Class.

Thus labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessities of life.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party raises the banner of revolt, and demands the unconditional surrender of the Capitalist Class.

The time is fast coming when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises, on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations, on the other hand, will have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of America to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them.

And we also call upon all other intelligent citizens to place themselves squarely upon the ground of Working Class interests, and join us in this mighty and noble work of human emancipation, so that we may put summary end to the existing barbarous class conflict by placing the land and all the means of production, transportation and distribution into the hands of the people as a collective body, and substituting the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder—a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

The Paris Commune

By Karl Marx, with the elaborate introduction of Frederick Engels. It includes the First and Second manifestos of the International Workingmen's Association, the Civil War in France and the Anti-Plébiacite Manifesto. Near his close of the Civil War in France, turning from history to forecast the future, Marx says:

"After Whit-Sunday, 1871, there can be neither peace nor truce possible between the Workingmen of France and the appropriators of their produce. The iron hand of a mercenary soldiery may keep for a time both classes tied down in common oppression. But the battle must break out in ever growing dimensions, and there can be no doubt as to who will be the victor in the end—the appropriating few, or the immense working majority. And the French working class is only the vanguard of the modern proletariat."



Price,
50 Cents.

New York Labor News Co.

2, 4 & 6 New Reade Street,
New York City.

Read "Der Arbeiter"

A Strictly S. L. P. Paper Published in the Jewish Language. Issued every Saturday Morning.

One cent per copy, Fifty cents per year.

FOR SALE ON ALL NEWS STANDS.

2, 4 AND 6, NEW READE STREET, NEW YORK.

Headquarters, Section Minneapolis,

S. L. P., 34-36 Washington Avenue, South.

Reading Room Open from 9 A. M. Till 9 P. M.

All Socialist Books, Leaflets and Papers Indorsed by the Party for Sale.

"The Babbling Brook"

WHO LADY WARWICK IS, LATEST

S. D. F. ACQUISITION.

London, Eng., Feb. 9.—This is a tale of a "Babbling Brook", which like the brook immortalized in Tennyson's idyl, flows on its course through the devious windings of a chequered career. Also in this is a tale of the mottled morality of the "upper ten" in British capitalist "society", including the most notorious rascals of them all, His Britannic Majesty, Eddie, Dei Gratia Rex, defender of the faith, amuser of the "Jersey Lily", baccarat player and general all around "sport." And last but not least, this too, is a tale which throws what might be termed a "transatlantic flashlight" on the similarity of the make-up, freakishness, tactics, etc., of the American Kangaroo, Social Democratic, alias "Socialist" party conglomeration with that of the aggregation of "intellectuals", labor fakirs, would-be snobs and erratics composing the British S. D. F. outfit.

If anyone wonders why Spargo and others who migrated to Yankeland, found congenial atmosphere in the camp of Kangaroedom, he needs only to remember the old proverb about "birds of a feather," etc. Those of us here in England, who have kept track of the many-named American collection, have often been amused as well as disgusted by the way anything and everything that declared itself a "Socialist" was welcomed as a wonderful acquisition to the movement.

"But," the reader will be asking, "what has all this to do with the Babbling Brook?" Well, to know all about a brook one has to go to its source where it comes from haunts of coot and heron and trace its windings.

"Till last by Philip's farm it flows To join the brimming river."

American readers of the Daily and Weekly People are doubtless familiar with the name of Lady Warwick. Indeed, it but a short while ago that the pitiless press of the U. S. gave considerable space to yellow stories of "bribe-taking" and "practical Socialistic" reformations of the Countess, etc. And, who is Lady Warwick? Ah, there's the point—and "thereby hangs a tale." And as tales within the tale are the tales of the "Babbling Brook", of the variegated

moths of the "upper ten" and of the "trans-oceanic flashlights". I come from breed of dukes and earls, Flow past the "Jersey Lily" And make a princely "liaison" Let hubby willy nilly—

With spotty "toffs" I flirt around In hunting field or carriage, My "code" calls not that I be bound By the love of marriage.

A deal of "blue-blood" game I bag, I join in wild debauches— With "Neddie Gueph"—the jolley wag— Who gambles in the lodges.

But, once at baccarat they had A Knight who did some cheating— I "habbled", and Ned's Ma forbade Our "set" to give me greeting.

A circle new, perforce I sought When barred the Royal Heaven— There's "Labour politics"—great thought You see, I'm "more than seven".

Now for the tale of "aristocratic" rottenness which leads up to the "Flashlight." Most readers of The People are likely to know something of the career and reputation of His Britannic Majesty, the reason why operations have to be periodically performed upon his throat, the story of his relations with Lillie Langtry, the "Jersey Lily", the origin of the fashion of the "Alexandra limp" some thirty odd years ago when the court ladies aped the uncomfortable walk which his victimized wife was compelled to adopt. In fact, in Great Britain when "jolly good fellows" of either sex get together and indulge in "smutty" stories, more than twenty per cent. of them relate to the escapades, intrigues and vile debauches of the "noble" king whose loyal subjects slave in poverty to keep him on their backs. Some of the older comrades will probably remember the "Great Tranby Croft scandal," otherwise known as the "baccarat" affair. At that time Edward, then Prince of Wales, with Sir Arthur Gordon Cumming (a descendant of the Red Comyn who, in 1306, was stabbed by Robert the Bruce before the high altar in Greyfriars Church, Dumfries) and others were staying at the lodge of some nouveaux riches named Wilson, if memory serves aright.

The whole gang were having a rare old time, gambling, drinking and indulging in the vile orgies peculiar to "noble" time-killing parasites of their ilk. One night when they were all pretty well soaked with drink, the worthy scion of the clan of the Red Comyn cheated so clumsily in a game of baccarat that the others caught on and forced him to sign a declaration that he had been cheating and promising never to touch cards again. In the event of his keeping the promise, the company pledged themselves to keep the matter secret. His Royal Nibs of Wales just then had a "liaison" (how much nicer those French terms sound) so the gossips declared, with a high "society" dame called Lady Brook, wife of the eldest son of a peer of the realm. Of course in a confiding moment, Edward told his charming inamorata and the first thing Sir Cumming knew the Tranby Croft cheating incident was common property and "society" was cutting him dead. Henceforth the "lady" in the case became known as the "Babbling Brook." Sir Arthur, trusting to the promise of his erstwhile chums of the baccarat board, instituted a libel suit to clear his name, and Wales and the others were dragged into the witness box where Edward made an ass of himself and gave the whole snap away. The Queen and princess were wild with anger at Eddie's indiscreet charmer and the prince was pretty mad himself. Consequently Lady Brook was ostracized in "Court" circles and barred from the Court Levees—those functions, at which semi-nude women stand shivering for hours and suffer cold and hunger for the joy of being "presented" to royalty. This was more than twenty years ago and since then through the demise of the old earl, the "Babbling Brook" has succeeded to the title of Countess of Warwick. The Warwicks descend from the vicious old Earl of Warwick, who, in 1471, rebelled in the reign of Edward VI. massacred the revolting peasants with such a vengeance that the other nobles complained that if he continued they would have no laborers left to till the soil. Despite royal disfavor, however, she still had some pull in high "society", until recently, when it is alleged, she was detected at a friend's house trying to abstract some letters from a desk. This was more than the elastic assage of

honour of "society" could stand and was to use an expressive Americanism, her social finish. Since then at assembly, hunting field, or elsewhere, she has been cut dead. Now, what was the poor woman to do? She had to find some occupation so as to keep on "babbling." So, behold, she took to politics!

I change from hunting to "hot air" I chum with labor shirkers, From swiping letters time I spare To flitch the brains of workers.

I chatter of the laborer's rights, Talk glib of high endeavor— Tho' freaks may come and frauds may go, I "babble" on forever.

Capitalist politics are controlled by "society," so the dear ostracized Countess couldn't get in there and very naturally decided that "Labour" politics was the bright particular sphere in which she should "shine" in future. And here is where the "Flashlight" on Trans-oceanic similarity comes in. The S. D. F. and the I. L. P. had a strenuous rivalry to see which should capture her as its very own. The S. D. F. won out, aided by the fawning of Hyndman, and at a public meeting in London she referred to herself as a "proud and convinced member." This mutual adoption game just filled the bill of her ambition for variety and notoriety. She appears at their principal meetings: clad in purple and fine linen, wearing diamonds in her hair and on neck and arms, and painted and polished like an East Indian clipper on her first voyage. The S. D. P., or "Socialist" party of America (and Timbuctoo) also wants to be "respectable." Has it not opened its arms and welcomed to its bosom the reverend Herrons and others to furnish it "intellect" and "brains" with which to invent bourgeois platforms for it? And who will say that its counterpart the British Social Democratic Federation is not equally "respectable." Has it not its Hyndmans to graciously condescend to uplift the unappreciative common herd, and above all a real, live, bejeweled Countess?

But some American Kangaroo will be heard exclaiming "that is abuse!" and the British S. D. F.ers will retort the

yelp. It certainly would not be the thing to refer to shady pasts did it not serve to illumine cloudy presents. It is "abuse" in America to thus throw light on the present antics of an armory-building Carey and a Herron and the party that endorses them. Likewise is it "abuse" in Britain to trace the source of a "Babbling Brook" and by so doing indicate the composition of the muddy (muddled) river into which it flows. That the influence of old associations is still felt by her "ladyship" is shown by a recent incident which the writer knows of from good authority. The Countess was, a few weeks ago, speaking at a "Socialist" meeting in the South of England. Ben Tillett and others were present, but the "Babbling Brook" was the "piece de resistance" of the evening. She spoke very indistinctly, however, which led one of the auditors to wonder why. Hearing the remark, Tillett exclaimed, "The Countess of Warwick is as drunk as a—!" What a beautiful bunch. How easily the composite picture of the gang on both sides of the ocean can be drawn. But there is a Nemesis in sight of the crowd and they are painfully aware of the fact. That is why they so eagerly shout "abuse!" As in America the sturdy Socialist Labor Party continues to expose the frauds and travesties upon the sacred name of Socialism, so also does the Socialist Labor Party of Great Britain persist and it is slowly, but surely, succeeding, in the work of tearing blinders from the eyes of the proletariat and helping them see clearly along the road to emancipation.

I mumble when too "full" to speak

I try to make addresses—

I brizen stand with painted cheek

And diamonds in my tresses.

The labour fakir I've in tow

I've charmed the S. D. F.ers

Tho' freaks may come and freaks may go,

I "babble" on forever.

Thus ends the tale of a "Babbling Brook" and the tale within the tale through which the writer hopes he has succeeded in throwing a trans-oceanic "Flashlight" on freakdom. This is the great acquisition of the S. D. F.ers.

Onlooker.

History in the Garb of Fiction

DON'T FAIL TO READ

The Abbatial Crosier

Another One of the Majestic Series Of Historical Stories by Eugene Sue, Translated by Daniel De Leon.

WILL BEGIN IN

The Daily People of March 6

Should Be Read by Every Workingman. The Daily People Can Be Secured for 40 Cents Per Month. 3 Months \$1. Address, 2-6 New Reade Street, New York City.

What Is Capital?

By Ferdinand Lassalle.
(Continued from Last Week.)

Ancient civilization is shown by what Plutarch wrote of Marcus Crassus and his slaves: "He (Crassus) used to attend to their education, and often gave them lessons himself; esteeming it the principal part of the business of a master to inspect and take care of his servants, whom he considered as the living instruments of economy. In this he was certainly right if he thought, as he frequently said, that other matters should be managed by servants, but the servants by the master." Contrast this with the words of a liberal professor: "Swiss manufacturers boast that they can manufacture at less cost than the Germans because the Swiss have no compulsory education."

We have seen that wages, on the average, are reduced to the necessary means of subsistence. But if this be the reward of labor, what becomes of the excess of the prices paid for the articles produced over the cost of subsistence of the workers whilst the articles are being made?—This excess is divided between the employer and the other capitalists, pure and simple, such as the holders of land, bankers, etc.

We said that there is not a single drop of the sweat of the workers that is not paid back to capital in the price of product, and that every pound in the hands of employers produces another pound. With this increase the power of capital increases, so that every effort of the workers enable the capitalist to compel the workers to further toil. And when it is possible to reduce the prices of the products and thus cheapen the means of subsistence, then the increase of the workers does not increase with the increased produce of labor, but the power of capital does.

Take all those who have worked together in the production of some article—those who have worked with their brains as well as those who have worked with their hands; add together what they have received for their work, and they will not be able to recover the product of their labor! And when machinery is employed, thus causing a greater production with the same amount of labor, then it becomes more and more impossible for the workers to buy back with their wages the product of their work, and they become poorer and poorer.

But the capitalist says that the profit of capital is really the recompense of

the brain-work of the capitalist, the reward for his management. In reality, however, only a very small portion of the income of the capitalist can come under this head; and the English economists have always treated the profits of the employers as the premium of capital, and have left unnoticed the reward for brain-work on account of its smallness. If you want to know how small it is, look at the salaries paid to stewards of estates, to managers of factories, etc., etc., who do the brain work, while the principals travel for pleasure or attend to other matters. Only the amount so paid for management can be regarded as the recompense for such work when the employer or capitalist does this work himself. This feature is still more strongly marked in the case of railways, joint stock banks, and industrial companies. Here those who possess the capital are many, and they live on their dividends, whilst the "brain work" of the business is being done by salaried officials. Of course some of these salaries are absurdly high; but take them all together and compare the total with the amount paid away in dividends, and then you will have some idea of the smallness of the amount paid for the brain work and management.

Say that the total amount of the produce of labor during one year is 100,000 pounds, and that the cost of the subsistence of the workers—in other words, their wages—is 20,000 pounds. Now, whether the employers are sharp or stupid, idle or industrious, the remaining 80,000 pounds will fall to the share of the employers, as a class, and how much each individual employer will receive will depend not upon his personal qualities.

Economics can only deal with the question of how much of the produce of labor the employers as a class can obtain for themselves, how much the workers as a class can obtain for themselves, and what quantity of the products of labor the individual worker can obtain. The question as to how one individual employer can get more for himself than other individual employers is really a part of practical business, and in no way comes under economics.

All this shows that capital is not ever-present, that it is not a law of nature, but it is the effect of certain historical conditions; and that its productivity in altered surroundings must and will disappear.

(To Be Continued Next Week.)

THE 'FRISCO FORUM

GOMPERS AND CO. HANDLED AS THEY DESERVE TO BE BY IT.

"Crazy Alley" Has No Delusion Regarding the Labor Mischief—Socialist Activity Continues Uninterrupted—Events Past, Present and to Come.

(Special Correspondence.)

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 8.—The Press Committee of Section San Francisco has been resting on its laurels of late. The truth is that since the knights of various orders, who visited us in all their grandeur, departed; after the special train with its precious load of labor fakirs from almost the entire English speaking world had come and gone; and, since the Hungarians had finished their tangle with the bogus Socialists and declared for the Socialist Labor Party; since, as said, all these great happenings are past, to again have to describe ordinary events, seems so commonplace that it is not human nature to fall into it. Yet a little narrative in this State—where street-speaking and outdoor agitation goes on practically uninterrupted at all seasons—ought to be devoid of all interest at this time when most of the sister states are overclouded or in the grip of a blizzard. As already hinted, the outdoor agitation has continued all season. The Mixed Alliance holds one, the Section two, street meetings every week. Of late the rain has interrupted once in a while but the Agitation Committee, as a rule, watches its opportunity and "makes up" on some clear night.

San Francisco ought to be famous in this particular, that it has established by an unquenchable sentiment of its "masses", a public forum, perhaps no less tumultuous at times than the famous predecessors at Rome. It is Grant Avenue. Here, all sorts and conditions of men, and women as well, give free vent to their views, whether popular or unpopular, whether as old as the days of Confucius or Christ, or Adam himself, or modern and bordering on futuristic. Here, side by side of the Christian Magic Healer sports the "Marx Club" and alongside of a "Solar Biologist", or "Indian doctor", are heard the exponents of the multi-sided party of the many platforms and infinitely many more

ideals. Among these and many more, on regular "field days", the Socialist Labor Party pitches its platform and rings the clear notes of the coming revolution. Mackay could never have written more descriptively of this place, if he had had a vision of it, when he said:

"Old opinions jostled with new ones, New ones jostled with the old; In such babel few were able To distinguish truth from fable, In the tale their neighbors told. But one voice above all others Soundest like the voice of ten, Clear, sonorous and persuasive:— Give us justice! we are men!"

The American Federation of Labor "orators", who, in their usual ignorance of the spirit of their age, could not comprehend the true nature of "The Frisco Forum", with their common practice of calumny against what they cannot appreciate, dubbed it "Crazy Alley." It may do them some good to laugh at so much wit on their own part; but nevertheless some of them carry remembrances with them from it which are composed of very different stuff from the gold watches and medals with which they decorated each other during their stay in the city.

On one occasion Mr. Gompers was all but mobbed by a "Socialist" party crowd, which let him know that the rank and file of that party THINK him a TRAITOR, even if their leaders are too stupid or too corrupt to PROVE him one. On another occasion Gompers, Morrison, et al., came across a Socialist Labor Party meeting and no doubt they will long remember that there are some Socialists in this town who know they are traitors to the cause of labor and, moreover, KNOW HOW TO PROVE IT. Gompers, Mitchell, Tobin, Balhorn, Lemon, and their respective organizations, were so unmercifully put on the cross and so tightly nailed to it that a N. Y. State delegate of the cigarmakers who chivalrously tried their defence, soon found he had furnished the speakers with powder and would gladly have taken to flight if the crowd had not insisted that he should remain as a target. The banner of the Socialist Labor Party was, figuratively speaking, hung in their face, which caused them much dismay. The best joke, though, was to see some of them purchase our literature and hear them at a subsequent meeting of theirs, speak with "profound wisdom" upon the "Being Question of Trades Unionism."

As said, in the midst of all the confusion, the S. L. P. and the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance hold splendid meetings regularly and many an interesting incident takes place; but space forbids to relate any more. However, it is the intention of the Section to branch out into new fields, and particularly so when it gets the help of Organizer Frank Bohn.

The "Business Department Notes" have already foreshadowed what work the "Frisco comrades are doing to push the party literature. This work shows plainly that this Section did not imagine that the Socialist Labor Party campaign ended on November 8, 1904. The date did not here even give occasion for a rest period. During the four months ending January 31, \$295 worth of literature has been disposed of, making an average of over \$50 per month.

On Sunday, January 15, the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance gave a Social at the headquarters, at which the comrades and friends of that organization entertained each other. A round sum was realized and at its last meeting the Alliance donated it to the Section, which has large expenses to keep up its fine headquarters.

Since the Hungarian Federation has endorsed the Socialist Labor Party the Hungarian Branch, at its last meeting, withdrew from the Section and affiliated with the Federation.

Section San Francisco jointly with the Hungarian Federation, is going to celebrate the Paris Commune on Saturday, the 18th of March, at the Turk street Temple. A fine programme will be furnished, speeches delivered on the Paris Commune, and a ball will wind up the evening. All sympathizers of the Party in this vicinity should be sure to attend.

The Section jointly with the Alliance holds educational meetings at the headquarters, 830 Market street, every Sunday, at 3 p. m. These meetings are of great educational value both from the subject matter of the lectures and the general discussion that follows. Sympathizers or opponents should not fail to visit them. The Hungarian Federation holds agitation meetings every first and second Sunday of each month at 3 p. m. at Seaside Hall, City Hall Avenue. All those who understand Hungarian will find these meetings both interesting and instructive.

Press Committee.

If you receive a sample copy of this paper it is an invitation to subscribe.

BRAVO, ERIN!

DUBLIN PROLETARIANS STRIKE CLASSNOTE AND RUN UP AGAINST CHURCH AND STATE ALLIED TOGETHER.

Scorning Pious and Simple Union Interference, They, Though Only A Handful, Nominate Candidates and Force The Capitalist Class to Drop Their Political and Religious Differences to Down Them—A Defeat that Is A Victory.

(Special Correspondence.)

Dublin, Jan. 31.—At the recent Municipal Elections in Dublin the Irish Socialist Party determined to test the value of its propaganda among the working class. Owing to the state of the British Electoral laws and the tactics adopted by the Home Rule and Conservative parties alike, the contesting of even one ward is a work of considerable difficulty and of great expense; and as, numerically, the party here is small, even this effort necessitated sacrifices on the part of our members.

In previous years our party had contested other wards throughout the city. This year we ran the Socialist plough over virgin soil—the Royal Exchange Ward. On previous occasions all possible means were employed to secure the return of our candidates, such as seeking the endorsement of the Local Trades' Council &c., but on this occasion no such means were adopted. The class note was struck and the fight was a class fight, resulting in a struggle of intense bitterness.

Our candidates were, for Aldermanship, T. J. Lyng, a shop assistant; for Councilorship, John Amall, photographer. Our opponents were, a Mr. Delahunt, a liquor seller and slum landlord, and a Mr. Doyle, a well known milk seller. These two men had the support of the official Home Rule Party. Not alone were our opponents possessed of all advantages in the way of hired canvassers, &c., but they resorted to the time honored custom of free beer distribution amongst those depraved unfortunates whose votes and services can be obtained by such

means. They also collected thugs and bullies to break up our meetings and assault our members, while their friends, the police, looked on with the careless ease of disinterested spectators. They also had the support of the clergy, and no one who knows Ireland need be told what this means. The capitalist champions made a great parade of their Nationalism and posed as upholders and defenders of Catholicity. In a leaflet handed to the people at the Chapel doors on the Sunday preceding the elections they asked the voters to support them "against the Socialists Lyng and Arnall who were trying to upset their Catholic and National organization". The hired slanderers stooped to every villany to prejudice the voters. We were described as atheists, freemasons, foreigners, &c., &c. But the germ of the campaign of Messrs. Delahunt and Doyle was a circular they sent to the shop keepers and professional people of the ward, who are principally conservatives. In this production they do not at all parade their Catholicity and Nationalism, but appeal to their erstwhile enemies for their votes because their opponents are "men of no property", and because "we are convinced you do not wish to have Socialism in Ireland, and we now invite you to strike a decisive blow at that propaganda". Nothing could demonstrate more forcibly how true it is that the capitalist class, when their power to govern the social opportunities is challenged by the workers, no matter what apparent political or religious differences they may have, will unite to preserve their common class privileges. Would that the workers would only learn this lesson and become animated with the same spirit of class solidarity. The union of forces triumphed of course. The following is the vote:

For Aldermanship, Delahunt (Home Ruler) 600; Lyng (Socialist) 110; For Councilorship, Doyle (Home Ruler) 537; Arnall, (Socialist) 134.

Judging by figures we have been beaten badly, yet taking into consideration the enormous odds against us, our showing is decidedly a tribute to the vigor of our movement.

If, here in a country in a backward state of industrial development, a handful of proletarians can make so good a fight, what may not the comrades elsewhere, living under more favorable conditions for propaganda, accomplish?

Yours fraternally,

Joseph O'Kelly,
Secretary The Socialist Party of Ireland.

BUILDING TRADES LOCAL ALLIANCE.

A Building Trades Local Alliance of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance was organized on February 8, at the Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street. Eleven names were signed to the application for charter. The following officers were elected: Organizer, Frank Pearson; recording secretary, A. E. Pearson; financial secretary, Frank Anderson; treasurer, George H. Styles; delegates to D. A. 40, F. Pearson, A. E. Pearson and Andrew Bannan.

A second meeting was held on February 14. Three more names were added to our list of members, and letters were read from more, promising to join. The Building Trades Local Alliance meets every Tuesday evening at above address. Every wage worker in the building industry is invited to join us in our fight against our capitalist oppressors and their bulwarks, the misleading pure and simple unions.

A hearty welcome to all in favor of a sound labor union!

Secretary.

ALAMEDA CO., CAL., ATTENTION.

Socialist Labor Party members—large and sympathizers of, Alameda County, Cal., are called upon to meet at C. A. Johnson's home, 2131 Peralta street, Oakland, Cal., on Sunday, February 26, at 10.30 A. M. The formation of an S. L. P. section will be discussed, and a temporary organization created. Plans to aid Organized Bohn's work in this vicinity will also be made. Note time and place. Be sure to attend!

A CINCINNATI INVITATION.

Section Cincinnati S. L. P. wishes to extend an invitation to the readers of the Daily and Weekly People and also to the members and sympathizers of the Party to attend its Dance, to be held on Saturday evening, March 4, 1905, at Odd Fellow's Temple, Seventh and Elm streets.

Now that the time is ripe for the carrying on of our propaganda among the members of the working class, it is to be hoped that any and all persons residing in Cincinnati, Newport, Covington and vicinity who are interested in spreading the influence of the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, will be on hand to aid the Section in its initial endeavor to raise the sinews to carry on the fight against the capitalist system.

Tickets can be secured from F. Steinbach, 1860 Elm street, from all party members and also at the door of the Hall on the evening of the Dance.

Admission 25 cents.

Entertainment Committee.

HUDSON COUNTY S. T. & L. A. Members of the Socialist Labor party, and readers of The People residing in Hudson County, who realize that now is the time to push the work of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, and desire to affiliate with the same, are requested to send their names and addresses to the undersigned without delay.

Ernest Alazzone,

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around

WEEKLY PEOPLE

4 and 6 New Road St., New York.
P. O. Box 1576. Tel. 129 Franklin.

Published Every Saturday by the
Socialist Labor Party.

Entered as second-class matter at the
New York postoffice, July 13, 1900.

Owing to the limitations of this office,
correspondents are requested to keep a
copy of their articles, and not to expect
them to be returned. Consequently, no
stamps should be sent for return.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:

In 1888.....	2,063
In 1892.....	21,157
In 1896.....	36,584
In 1900.....	34,191
In 1904.....	34,172

Our whole social fabric is one vast
Babel of interests, in which true charity,
and morality, and brotherly love have
no existence. The hand of every man
is more or less raised against every other
man—the interest of every class is
opposed to the interest of every other
class—and all other interests are in op-
position and hostility to the interest
of the workingman.

J. F. BRAY.

THE PERFDY OF REVOLUTIONARY CLASSES.

Volumes are told in the despatches
from Russia, which, starting with mani-
festoes of "concessions" by the Czar,
wind up with reports of "spreading
strikes", "riots" and fusillades. Boiled
down to their essence, the despatches
amount to this: "The Government con-
tinues stiff-necked; the Revolution
spreads". Translated into the language
of the philosophy of history the events
now transpiring in Russia illustrate the
providential perfdy of revolutionary
classes.

A bullet needs the resistance of the
atmosphere to impart sufficient steady-
ness to its course. Without atmospheric
resistance the bullet would wobble about
aimlessly. A class, whose economic in-
terests designate it as the bearer of
whatever revolution is next in the order
of succession, is in the nature of a
bullet. It must overthrow, and it must
encounter resistance, or it will wobble
in its course, and wholly miss its aim.

Forces, wholly outside of the leader
bullet's control, furnish the missile with
the resistance that it requires to reach
its goal; it is otherwise with the human
bullet of a revolutionary class; it must
itself inspire the resistance requisite for
its own success. The requisite resist-
ance must come from the class that is
the next candidate for overthrow. In the
inspiring of this class with the senti-
ments and habits of thought that will
generate resistance lies the providential
perfdy that all truly revolutionary
classes are everywhere instinct with.

The plant is often heard that the
Working Class of America is dumb and
numb. It is mercilessly fooled, while,
like no other Working Class anywhere
else, it yields fabulous wealth to the
idle Capitalist Class; it rears palaces
and is huddled up in barracks where,
both moral and physical hygiene are
undermined; it produces food in abun-
dant, yet its life is pinched by perpetual
starvation; it weaves and prepares ex-
quisite raiment in amplex, yet itself
is under-clad; it carpets and festoons
the homes of its plunderers, while its
own family is rent to pieces in the
search for work, its children deprived
of schooling and pleasures, its wives un-
loved. With all this, the policeman's
club, spiked and otherwise, the militia's
and the military's rifle diet, and the
judiciary's Gatling guns on paper are
the answers it receives when it prays
for better conditions. And its reply
to the cruel answer?—It is meekness
and submission. Pointing at this fact,
and failing to see below the surface of
things, there are those who are heard
to despair of the American Working Class.

They pronounce it dumb and numb, hope-
less. Not so. The hitherto "dumb" and
"numb" Cossack and Cossacked Russian
people is illustrating the point. The tempo-
rary numbness and dumbness to outrage
in the part of a class, designated by its
economic interests as the bearer of the
revolution next in order, is a necessary
contribution to revolutionary conditions.
Revolutionary conditions are not ripe
until the respective ruling class and can-
didate for overthrow has acquired so
grain a contempt for the class below
that it considers the same not only unfit
to be fought for, but also in-
capable of aught but submission. Not
until then is that ruling class sufficiently
soured to fulfill the last remaining
mission left to it to fulfill—the offering
of the requisite resistance without which,
the hour having sounded for the ferment
of revolution to stir the revolutionary

has, the Revolution would fizzle down,
the enterprise of great pith and moment
for currents turn away and lose the
line of action.

The perfdy of a revolutionary class,
inspiring contempt for itself, and

thereby confirming its despots in their
habits of despotism, is an unconscious
act that, proceeding from the revolu-
tionary class, turns its oppressor him-
self into a midwife for the Revolution.
At periodically recurring epochs in the
history of the human race, the singular
fact assumes control. Then the shell
of "dumbness" and "numbness" breaks;
the despot tumbles; the Revolution is
accomplished.

INVERTED POETRY.

Bradstreet's is not gotten up in meter;
it is all prose; and its prose, not infre-
quently, looks all the more prosaic be-
cause of its broadsides of statistical ta-
bles. Nevertheless, it is just one of
these statistics-laden pages of Brad-
street's that suggests certain olden lyric
poems of prophetic beauty—only that
in the instance of Bradstreet's the poem
is inverted.

Once upon a time, in days long gone
by, poets of Greece and some of Italy,
took, upon a certain matter, a flight that
would go far to justify the popular re-
verence for the bard as a Seer. It was
in the matter of the fabled Gardens of
the Hesperides. The Gardens were pro-
nounced paradisaical. As their name
implies, they were located vaguely "to-
wards the West". The curtain that
originally shut off that "West" lay at
first just beyond the ken of the western
coast of Greece. In the measure that
the navigators pushed "to West", the
curtain was likewise pushed further off;
it came to be located about Southern
Italy: it was then removed toward the
Balearic Isles; it was again transferred
to Spain. So soon as land, however
charming, was discovered "to the West",
the still more charming Gardens of the
Hesperides were transferred still fur-
ther away. They were seemingly in-
accessible. Spain having been reached,
the Gardens removed beyond, and under
the name of Atlantis were sung about
as lying beyond the Western horizon
of the Atlantic Ocean—thus keeping
alive the certainty that land lay West,
until, with the discovery of America,
the legend vanished. Such was the po-
etic conception that kept man's eyes riv-
eted upon and hopefully looking west-
ward.

Bradstreet's recent issue containing
the statistical tables that show the in-
creasing number of failures of small
concerns, and, accordingly, the increas-
ing rush of small concerns towards their
destruction, is truly an inverted pic-
ture of the poetic aspirations that in-
spired the poems on the Gardens of the
Hesperides, and later on Atlantis.

The fantasy that leads to results has
noble and ennobling aspirations for its
source: the lyric meter naturally be-
comes its vehicle of utterance; the fan-
tasy, on the contrary, that has base and
debasement aspirations for its source, leads
to failure: the dissonance of capitalist
"philosophy" is its appropriate vehicle
of expression. In search of Gardens,
where peace and plenty and human har-
mony reigned, man broadened his
knowledge of his own planet and thus
laid the foundation for the verification
of his golden dreams; and the legends
that kept his hopes alive thrilled with
the music of rhythm. In search of the
means to enslave its fellow-man, in
search of the capital that will enable
it to live upon the sweat of the brow
of others, the small concern or the
middle class rushes like a swarm of
moths to its perdition; and fittingly
enough the legend that keeps alive its
hopes and lashes it on is the falsehood
capitalist poetry.

Bradstreet's statistics of failures and
the poems of the Gardens of the Hes-
perides and of Atlantis are historic
counterparts. They tell supplemental
tales, though the one is poetry and the
other poetry inverted.

RAPID TRANSITION.

It is a truism, but one that can not be
repeated too often, that the form of gov-
ernment reflects the material conditions
that the respective government is intend-
ed to safeguard. As the political move-
ment of Labor is bound to be a reflex
of the Trades Union organization which
constitutes its base, so, likewise, sys-
tems of government can not choose but
reflect the stage of economic development
of which they are the flower. This prin-
ciple explains the system of "checks and
balances" upon which the Constitution of
the United States was constructed. Cap-
italism, then in its infancy, neither need-
ed nor wanted a centralized adminis-
tration. What on the field of trade was
known as "competition", found in poli-
tics its equivalent in "checks and bal-
ances". Accordingly, no branch of the
government, the Executive least of all,
was entrusted with controlling power.
All the three branches—Executive, Leg-
islative and Judicial—were co-ordinate.
They mutually checked one another, just
as in old Rome the two Consuls were
elected to do. But the times have changed;
that is to say, the material interests that
government is born of have since assu-
med a developed body. How far the de-
velopment has gone may be measured by
the practical change that the Constitu-

tion has undergone, or to be more ac-
curate, is rapidly undergoing.

Within the last four years the Execu-
tive, under President Roosevelt, has in
six noted instances wiped out the Leg-
islative branch. It repealed the Spooner
Act on Nicaragua; it assumed legislative
function in the matter of Pension Order
No. 78; it struck out, by the theory of
"constructive recess", the function vested
in the Senate to confirm appointments;
it seized and exercised, in the matter of
Panama, the House's exclusive privilege
to declare war; it put, in the matter of
the Indian School Fund, a rider on the
Act of Congress which prohibited ap-
propriations for sectarian purposes, and
turned the Act into exactly the opposite;
finally, latest to date, it excluded, in the
matter of Puerto Plata, San Domingo,
the prerogative of the Senate as a co-
ordinate treaty-making power. — The
transition is rapid; and Trustified Cap-
ital is compelling submission on the part
of the Senate and the House. From be-
ing a power, checked at every motion,
the Executive is becoming, if it has not
yet become, the sole governmental power
in the land. Concentrated Capital at
the Trust stage of to-day, needs and
wants a "checked-and-balanced" Execu-
tive as little as Imperial Rome, having
grown giddy with conquest, needed or
wanted two mutually checking Consuls.
These continued to be elected as a matter
of form, of custom and to save appear-
ances—the same as with us, the Senate
and House will soon continue to meet
wholly as a matter of form, of custom
and for the sake of saving appearances.
In Imperial Rome, the Emperor's will be-
came law, Consuls or no Consuls; so to-
day in Trustified America, the Executive
is becoming the sole administrative
wheel.

There are those, who, looking at Presi-
dent Roosevelt's course, pronounce him a
jockeyer of the land. In so far as
Roosevelt is blissfully ignorant of the
social evolution of which he is but the
momentary tool, and characteristically
delights in the show of safe despotism,
the epithet is just. Taking, however,
a broader survey of the field, Roosevelt
is but the exponent of a social and eco-
nomic evolution that has reached and
is now undergoing its period of rapid
political transition—the transition of the
conservative form of our bourgeois Re-
public's existence into its political re-
volutionary form, into the stage of un-
bridled despotism.

A question of deep interest, at this
season, is this: How far and how deep
does the acclaim reach with which the
Catinella of the approaching American
Cesar is being now greeted by washed
and unwashed mobs? Or whether the
cheers that are reported to "rend the
welkin" wherever Mr. Roosevelt appears,
are of the nature of those that "rent the
welkin" when the present shivering Czar
was "hailed by his devoted subjects" only
seven months ago, or of those that were
gotten up to order when King Edward
of Great Britain was recently "welcomed
by his loyal Irish subjects" in Dublin.

CAN THAT BE SHE?

For many a year, economic sceptics
have been in search of a "poor, good,
old widow," who, in rain and sunshine
was trotted out by certain Professors of
Political Economy as an illustration
of the wrong that would be wrought
by Socialism. The good old lady would
be paraded as a "poor, good, old widow,
whose only income in her semi-helpless-
ness flowed from a tenement-house." The
distasteful picture being drawn, the
said Professors would step back a step
or two, and looking sympathetically at
the vacant space before them, where the
"poor, good, old widow" was sup-
posed to stand on exhibition, they would
wave their right hand at the vacancy
and cry out: "And her they would ex-
propriate!"

Students of fact and science were
seized with a deep interest in the "poor,
good, old widow." It struck them that
a "poor, good, old widow," who was
so poor in her old age as to be left
dependent upon a tenement-house, and
thus forced to eke an existence out of
a death-dealing barrack called a tenement,
would be a mighty good specimen
by which rather to illustrate how cap-
italist society first victimizes the masses
and then de-humanizes them. Students
of fact and science started, accordingly,
in search of the dear old soul. They
were bent upon making her personal
acquaintance, ascertain from her the
process of reasoning by which she had
been made to testify against her own
interests, and, if possible, secure her as
a witness for the prosecution in the
criminal proceedings entitled The People
vs. the Capitalist Class. But their ef-
forts were all in vain. The "good, poor,
old widow" eluded all search. The evil
minded even began to whisper that she
might be a re-incarnation of Prof. Saray
Gamp's "Mrs. Harris." It now, how-
ever, looks as if the "poor, old widow"
has been found, though only at her
death.

Maria Kull, seventy-three years old
and thirty years a widow, was taken
last Monday to the hospital to die. She
was taken away by the Police, almost
by force. The "poor, old widow"

seemed to have a peculiar attachment
for the dingy little room in which she
lived and into which no one was
allowed to enter except her tenants to
pay their rent, and that only on the
first of each month. The woman's
shrills stayed the hands of the Health
Department, which was about to make
a bon-fire of the filthy apartments,
including the couch, of the "poor, old
widow." One word and another dropped
by her in the delirium of death, caused
the couch to be looked into. The "poor,
old widow's" attachment to her couch
was then understood. In the filling of
the couch were concealed two deeds
proving that the poor old soul owned
two double-decker tenements, besides
\$20,000 deposited in the Germania and
Dry Dock Savings Banks. Nor yet
was this all. Wrapped up in layers
upon layers of dirty paper were found
rolls of \$2,000, \$3,000 and \$1,000
in cash. The inventory does not men-
tion any letters from savings banks di-
rectors with advance proofs of their
essays on "The Large Deposits in
Savings Banks, an Evidence of Prosper-
ity among the Working Class." But
the anxiety of the Police to get through
with the job and out of the pest-hole
may account for their neglect in notic-
ing these letters.

The question now is, Is Mrs. Kull
the "poor, good old widow" enthused
over and shielded by the said Professors
of Political Economy, and so anxiously
looked for by students of facts and
science? Can she be her?

EXCHANGING COMPLIMENTS.

The love-note of grape shot and can-
ister issued to the working people of Rus-
sia by the Russian class of the plunder-
ers, has been answered at Moscow by the
love-note of a bomb that blew the Grand
Duke Sergius into fragments.

Where free speech and free press are
interdicted, the subterranean conspiracy
is born; where free assemblage is a crime,
the barricade springs up crisp and hot;
where the ballot is denied, or tampered
with, the bomb asserts itself.

Things act and re-act in equal measure.
As a mild word turneth away wrath, so
the deed of violence invites the deed of rage.
It is out of one and the same quiver
that opposing internal factions draw
their arrows, and the quiver ever is the
choice of the ruler, not of the ruled; of
the oppressor not of the oppressed.

The love-note returned to the camp of
the Sergiuses is not essentially peculiar
to Russia. We have seen it in America
on two notable occasions, the only two
occasions that the country's history has
so far offered. It was seen in the days
of the American Revolution when the
love-note from the British Crown was
the clash of arms, caught in advance by
the experienced ears of Patrick Henry
and announced by his inspired lips: it
was answered in kind and successfully,
too. It was again seen when the Bour-
bon slave-holder sought to thwart the
flat of the ballot; and again it was an-
swered in kind, and again the answer
was successful. The days we are now
travelling forward to will ere long tell
whether the usurper in the present is-
sue before the country has learned the
lesson taught by history, or whether he
again will resort to the chicanery and
violence that will call for the mailed
hand of Labor to return blow with blow,
and again forcibly clear the path for
progress.

Love-note ever answered love-note: It
has ever been so: It will be so to the
end of time.

The current issue of "Bradstreet's"
states that prices on Feb. 1, exceeded
by 1 per cent. the highest record for that
date heretofore attained. "Prominent
among the thirty-three articles advanced
were wheat, beaves, sheep and hogs,
most meat products, butter and eggs,
sugar, cotton . . ." This announce-
ment, when taken together with the re-
ports of wholesale unemployment and
destitution daily printed, will afford some
indication of the present bad condition
of the working class. With higher Feb-
ruary prices and more unemployment and
destitution than in previous years, the
working class of this city is in a very
precarious economic condition.

Combination does not always beget
competition. In the case of the South-
ern Cotton Growers' Association it is
begetting counter combination in the
form of a British Spinners' Cotton Buy-
ing Association. This is more often the
rule than the exception, in this age of
concentration.

The New Haven Railroad is the latest
scene of the craft struggle. The pure
and simple union believes that in dis-
union there is strength. There certainly
is—for the railroad corporation.

One hundred Spanish workmen are
coming to study American methods.
The Americanization of Europe may
some day cause the Europeanization of
America, if this continues.

Mississippi cotton oil men are con-
sidering plans to eliminate the middle-
man. Poor middleman! Concentration
is bound to force him out.

WIFE DESERTION

Eight Hundred Families Abandoned—
The Causes.

What is called "wife desertion" in
working class families has reached such
an alarming extent that it is at present
attracting public attention. In the
great majority of cases the "desertion"
of families by husbands and fathers
has been caused by these husbands and
fathers having to leave the city in search
of work, not being able to find
employment in the metropolis. Numbers
of these have had to steal rides on
freight trains and lost their lives
doing so. Some of these have also tired
of the struggle and, driven crazy by
the sight of starving wives and children,
have killed themselves.

C. C. Carstens, assistant secretary of
the Charity Organization Society, has
prepared a paper on the subject, "How
to Aid Deserted Wives," which will soon
be published in a charity journal. In
this he says: "From a total of 1,469
families under the care of the New
York Charity Organization Society, in
March, 1904, ninety-four, or six per-
cent., were deserted wives. The per-
centage of desertion among the families
of the Boston Associated Charities for
a number of years averaged 9.33. From
these figures, as well as from common
observation, it is seen that the evil is
widespread."

Mr. Carstens, however, lays the cause
of "wife desertion" to everything but the
real cause: the inability of husbands to
provide for their wives. His method of
stopping the "evil" is to imprison the
husbands and fathers, break up the
family by putting the children in insti-
tutions or sending them to the country
to slave for some farmer, no doubt, in
the same manner that a Catholic in-
stitution of this city sent little ones to
Arizona to slave.

Frank R. Kelly, chief clerk of the Bu-
reau of Dependent Adults in the De-
partment of Public Charities, says that
there were now about 800 cases of wife
desertion carried on his books. In his
opinion, the percentage of desertions has
been increasing in the last few years,
but, he asserts, he is unable to explain
the reason.

At the late annual meeting of the
United Hebrew Charities of the city, the
executive committee declared that its
biggest problem was this matter of wife
desertion. The committee expressed the
opinion that there would be fewer desor-
tions if there were fewer relief associa-
tions. It recommended the passage of a
bill making the abandonment of one's
family a felony and, therefore, an ex-
traditable offence.

Many of the cases reported, an official
said, were not really desertions. In
some of them the husband had gone
away to seek work, and the wife re-
ported that she was destitute.

Then, too, he said, there were instances
of desertion which did not imply the
kind of culpability that would naturally
be inferred. The husband, out of work
and money, discouraged and despondent,
cannot bear to see his wife and children
suffer, but it too proud to apply for
charitable assistance. He, therefore,
runs away.

To overcome this "evil" the following
bill has been introduced in the State
Senate by Senator Hill:

"A parent or other person charged with
the care or custody for nurture or educa-
tion of a child under the age of sixteen
years, who abandons the child in desti-
tute circumstances and willfully omits
to furnish necessary and proper food,
clothing, or shelter for such child, is
guilty of felony, punishable by imprison-
ment for not more than two years, or
by a fine not to exceed one thousand
dollars, or by both. In case a fine is im-
posed, the same may be applied in the
discretion of the court to the support of
the child. Proof of the abandonment
of such child in destitute circumstances,
and omission to furnish necessary and
proper food, clothing, or shelter, is prima
facie evidence that such omission is wil-
ful. The provisions of Section 715 of
this code prohibiting the disclosure of
confidential communications between
husband and wife shall not apply to
prosecutions for the offence here defined.
A previous conviction or convictions of
felony or misdemeanor shall not prevent
the court from suspending sentence upon
a conviction under this section, or from
arbitrarily fixing the limit of imprison-
ment or fine, in case imprisonment or
fine is imposed upon convictions herein."

It this should become a law and be en-
forced the State would have to build
many penal institutions.

Thus does capitalism try to overcome
one of its effects.

Hardly is the decision against the
Beef Trust written, than the President
urges an inquiry into the Standard Oil
Company. It would be a little more
convincing if the President would take
steps to enforce that decision. Then,
any scepticism regarding the practical
value, or real intent, of his inquiries
would vanish in the results achieved.



BROTHER JONATHAN—Socialism is
simply ridiculous.

UNCLE SAM—Well, well!

B. J.—It is worse than ridiculous; it
is wrong!

U. S.—Better and better.

B. J.—It would make ninnies out of
men.

U. S.—You are becoming interesting.

B. J.—What makes men strong is trials
and hardships; remove trials and hard-
ships from the path of men and they
will become jelly fishes. Look at our
galaxy of self-made men. But for them
the country would not be what it is;
but for the hardships and trials which
they had to contend with they would
not have been what they are. Look at
me. I can now draw my check for a
million. I am a self-made man. I know
how good it is to rough it in early life;
to sleep on straw and learn what it is
to have temptations in your path. (Strik-
ing his chest). That's what makes the
men. I speak from experience. Social-
ism would be no better than a plague—a
plague upon it, and long live our glorious
institutions!

U. S. (shaking his head pensively and
a smile peeping at the corner of his
mouth)—"Hardships and temptations in
early life" are part of the institutions
you claim as ours?

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—Without them the nation would
cease to have men?

B. J.—Yes, sir.

U. S. (after a pause)—By the way,
Jonathan, turning to something else, are
you getting into litigations, or trouble of
that sort?

B. J.—No; why?

U. S.—I saw you go up into Lawyer
Seth Cheatem's office yesterday morning.

B. J.—Yes, I did. But it was no law-
suit. (Confidentially approaching Uncle
Sam). You see, I am getting old. I
may at any time be taken off. The
rheumatism is gaining on me, and the
doctor tells me my heart is affected. I
wish to settle my affairs. My five boys
and my two daughters should be pro-
vided for. I don't want to leave things
so that any crook might come around
and leave these children penniless and
unprotected—

U. S. (with mock solemnity grabs
Brother Jonathan by the collar with
both hands and shakes him)—Traitor!

B. J.—W-h-a-t!

U. S. (still shaking B. J.)—Traitor! I
say.

B. J.—I, a traitor?

U. S.—Yes! Traitor to your country;
foe to our "glorious institutions of hard-
ships and temptations in early life"; base
demoralizer of our young folks by seeking
to make them like jelly fishes; weakener

of our American manhood! (Giving
Brother Jonathan a final shake). Traitor,
who should be indicted, hanged and quar-
tered, make your peace with heaven; I
am going to inform upon you and see
to it that you get the deserts of your
traitorous plan.

B. J. (fetching his breath)—Are you
gone crazy?

U. S. (with increased mock solemnity)
—No, sir; I am a patriot, I am. And
when I see a man deliberately trying to
undermine our "glorious institutions of
hardships and temptations in early life,"
my blood boils, and I cry "Blood, blood,
Jargo, blood!"

B. J. (amazed)—You must be gone
crazy.

U. S.—Did you not a minute ago say
that you owe your great success, your
manliness, etc., to the hardships, priva-
tions and temptations that you had to
go through in early life?

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—And did you not say that suc-
cessful trials it is that build up the man?

B. J. (beginning to smell a rat)—Well
—yes.

U. S.—And did you not say that with-
out such trials—tried men, the country
could not exist?

B. J.—Yes, I—I—I did.

U. S.—And all that notwithstanding,
you go about it deliberately to deprive
your children of a chance to become
trials-tried men and women by leaving
over a million to them, so that they may
not be "unprotected!" Don't you see
that you are a traitor to the country and
by right ought to be hanged forthwith?

B. J. (with a load-under-a-harrow
look)—You are the darndest fellow to
trip me up.

U. S.—And you feel tripped?

B. J.—I must confess I do.

U. S.—Then, Jonathan, let us join in
laughter at these objections to Socialism,
none of whom ever opens his mouth
without putting his foot into it, as you
have just done.

B. J.—That is just what I did.

U. S.—If these self-made men, who
believe in early hardships and tempta-
tions were sincere, they should either
throw their wealth into the sea just be-
fore dying, or bequeath it to the chil-
dren of their worst enemy.

B. J.—Ha! ha! That's just it.

U. S.—Instead of that, they are care-
ful to keep it for their dearest ones.
They blow hot and cold. What is one
to think of such a crew? Are they con-
summate hypocrites or are they super-
lative donkeys? You ought to know.

B. J. (whispering in U. S.'s ear)—A
little of both.

U. S.—Well, an honest confession is
good for the soul.

of our American manhood! (Giving
Brother Jonathan a final shake). Traitor,
who should be indicted, hanged and quar-
tered, make your peace with heaven; I
am going to inform upon you and see
to it that you get the deserts of your
traitorous plan.

B. J. (fetching his breath)—Are you
gone crazy?

U. S. (with increased mock solemnity)
—No, sir; I am a patriot, I am. And
when I see a man deliberately trying to
undermine our "glorious institutions of
hardships and temptations in early life,"
my blood boils, and I cry "Blood, blood,
Jargo, blood!"

B. J. (amazed)—You must be gone
crazy.

U. S.—Did you not a minute ago say
that you owe your great success, your
manliness, etc., to the hardships, priva-
tions and temptations that you had to
go through in early life?

B. J.—Yes.

CORRESPONDENCE

[CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BESIDE THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.]

THE S. L. P. IN MONTANA.

To the Daily and Weekly People.—At the regular meeting of the "Socialist" party local of this city, February 8, the following notice, in large letters on a blackboard, greeted Comrades Dwyer and Williams as they entered the hall:

NOTICE!

S. L. P. Literature must not be sold or distributed at our meetings.

By Request.

A member of the Socialist party, named Leffer, objected to this notice, saying that, in spite of the differences between the two parties, the Socialist Labor Party literature contained good propaganda material, with which every Socialist should be familiar. His was the only opposing voice, when another member, Dr. Calder, arose and declared that such action was justifiable, "inasmuch as the Socialist Labor Party had no respect for them" (the S. L. P.). As proof the doctor misquoted Corregan as saying in a campaign speech here last fall that the Socialist party consisted of a lot of crooks and criminals," whereas Corregan simply pointed out criminal acts on the part of certain Socialist-party leaders, supporting his charges by quotations from their party papers. No one but Leffer objected to the doctor's remarks, although after the meeting had adjourned another member, Fox, expressed disapproval of the whole proceeding, saying it was the work of one or two members and did not express the sentiment of the local as a body. Anyway the "muzzling act" will be of no avail. The rank and file of the Socialist party in Montana are demanding Socialist Labor Party literature, and they will be supplied!

Corregan's visit to Butte in October, and his vigorous exposure of the Socialist party and its leaders, seem to have left incurable "sore spots" on the anatomy of the Kangas. What troubles them is the loss of their party's votes, which they ascribe to Corregan's visit. In speaking of this point, one Ambrose, a prominent member of the Socialist party, in conversation with Comrade Dwyer and the writer, said Corregan drove into the capitalist camp several hundred "Socialist" votes, "by coming here and showing the people that there are two Socialist parties, and that they are fighting one another."

By the way, the same "Socialist" Ambrose, by his official acts in the Butte city council, has furnished material for a new edition of "The Difference." Ele-ed a member of the council on the Socialist party ticket in the spring of 1904. Ambrose nominated for president of the body one Ryan, a "progressive" Democrat, elected as an "independent" candidate. Ryan declining, Ambrose, together with his "Socialist" colleague Winacot, threw his support to McQueney, the Republican candidate, who was elected. On another occasion in a public address, while defining his position as a member of the council, Ambrose said that as long as the capitalist mayor, Mullins, "acted right, the Socialists were with him." Imagine a capitalist mayor or other official "acting right"—from a Socialist standpoint! But the rank and file of the "Socialist" party in Montana is beginning to realize the difference between the Socialist Labor Party and their organization, and the "rumbling volcano" beneath the Socialist Party may burst at any moment.

Section Butte, S. L. P., is not idle. Taking advantage of the present interest in the trades union question, the section ordered one hundred "Burning Questions of Trades Unionism" and twenty "Two Pages from Roman History." Twenty-six copies of the first-named pamphlet were sold at last week's meeting of the Mill and Smeltermen's Union. This work will be kept up and extended to other unions. About 3000 leaflets have been distributed from house to house in the city and at union meetings, and a large number of Weekly Peoples given away. A campaign for subs is the next in order, and will be pushed as energetically as time and numbers permit. Through correspondence, the section is trying to get in touch with sympathizers throughout the State, with a view to enlisting them in the cause of the party.

Comrades, everywhere, the future is sure! Let us be up and doing!

For Section Butte, S. L. P.,

B. H. Williams,
Organizer.

Butte, Mont., Feb. 10.

STAMP IT OUT—IF YOU CAN.

To the Daily and Weekly People.—When Lord Beaconsfield was Disraeli, he said that Fenianism must be stamped out. Now Bishop Stang says Socialism must be stamped out. General Halpin, in reply to the former, wrote a poem, "Stamp It Out." With apologies to the departed poet, I transcribe his poem in reply to Bishop Stang:

Aye, aye, stamp away. Can you stamp it out!

This Socialist fight for freedom.
Your tongue is flib and your learning great,
But gibber and greater for this you'll need them.

With pulpit and press ye are fighting the fight,

And the battle's thunder grows ever louder;

But our beacon is shining ever more bright,

And our ranks undaunted are stronger and prouder.

Ye have, sabered the father, the mother, the child;

Ye fear the truth, and the people's will;

In poverty's chains the workers grow wild.

At the sight of our martyrs' blood that ye chose to spill.

But stamp away with your cant and prayer,

With saber, gun, knout, and prison;
Till the Socialist light shines far and bright

O'er a Working Class from slavery risen.

So stamp away, while the Socialists show

The oneness of man, as your master preached;

While the blood of our martyrs flows freely, flow,

As we onward march till our goal is reached.

Ye may use the Christ that was crucified;

But cant and prayer will not avail.

When Truth, resplendent and fortified,
Shines forth in our cause that ye now assail.

Aye, stamp away! Ye can't stamp it out.

This cause of ours, great, grand and true;

With class conscious ballot we fight it out.

Onward, Comrades, victory is in view!

M. D. Fitzgerald.

Dorchester, Mass., Feb. 13

GETTING ACQUAINTED WITH SOCIALISM.

To the Daily and Weekly People.—To-day I attended a meeting of Local Canton, "Socialist" party, in order to see who belong to it, and also, if there was any chance at all to introduce the Weekly People to them. After they got through with their business they had a discussion on "Incentive." This gave me a good opening, especially as the chairman called on me to make some remarks. While I started in on the subject under discussion, I soon switched off and asked them if they knew what was going on in the labor movement and then began to recite to them some of the "Volcanic Rumbles," the substance of the Chicago Manifesto, Randall's speech at United Mine Workers' Convention, etc. Several questions were asked, and it developed that most of them did not know of the existence of either the Weekly People or the Socialist Labor Party. They were very eager to get a copy of the Weekly People and I made the proposition that, if they would give me their names and addresses, they would receive the Weekly People for three months free of charge, and would be called upon to subscribe for it themselves after that, providing they thought the paper is what we claim it to be. The result was eleven names, and an invitation to address them at their next meeting on "Happenings in the Labor Movement."

The majority of these men are young workmen, who have lots to learn and are willing and sincere. One of them has been a subscriber for the Weekly People for the last six months. He has just given me his renewal for another six months. All the members of the local have been readers of the "Appeal," but seem to be disgusted with it, and I think I just dropped in on them at the proper time.

Enclosed you will find list of fourteen names for trial subs, and I shall

do my best to get their subs at the expiration of the three months.

John H. T. Juergens.

Canton, O., February 12.

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT.

(Continued from page 1.)

Labor Alliance, because it alone is formed upon absolutely correct lines suitable for the struggle with present day capitalism and its methods of oppression. The Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance not only recognizes that mutual antagonism which is called the class struggle, but also teaches its members that a most important part of that struggle is carried on in the political field where the capitalist class seeks and obtains the possession of the powers of government which it uses against us in the shape of injunctions, police clubs, militia bullets, etc., whenever we seek to wrest something from them or resist oppression on the economic, that is, the trades-union field. It further teaches and urges us to note these facts and to remember that on the political side of the struggle we are the stronger by reason of our numbers and should exercise that power, and, instead of allowing ourselves to be made political scabs on election day, turn the tables on our masters by voting as we strike—for our own class interests.

Such are the principles upon which we propose to organize the workers in our industry: recognition of the class struggle in the shop every day and at the polls on election day; the need for united action in both directions by all the workers in an industry; uniform organization of all branches without any aristocracy of labor, forming one grand industrial body affiliated in its turn with similar ones which are being built up in other industries with the object of welding the working class into one solid body for the ultimate purpose of abolishing forever the system of capitalism which compels us to submit to the slavery of the present time, and the establishment of a Socialist Co-operative Commonwealth.

Join us, then, and speed the day of our emancipation! Arouse yourselves to the necessity of striving to abolish the conditions that enslave us and our families! Why should we and ours, who are useful members of society, want for not only the luxuries, but, indeed, the bare necessities of life, all of which our class—the working class—alone has produced, while the idle parasites of the capitalist class riot in luxury and openly despise the workers because they think that they do not know enough to obtain what should be theirs? We have the numbers and the intelligence, why not utilize them? Wake up and help remove the causes of our misery! Away with small wages and long, irregular hours! An end to cheap food and unfit eating rooms! Down with the "saloon employment agency" and all other such frauds! Up with the industrial organization of the working class! On to our final emancipation from the miseries of wage slavery!

Hotel and Restaurant Employees Alliance, L. A. 1, S. T. & L. A., 177 East 85th street, N. Y.

S. T. & L. A. LECTURES

New York—at McMahon's Hall, 2060 Third avenue, corner 142nd street, every Thursday evening, 8 o'clock. Admission free.

James Connolly will deliver a free lecture under the auspices of the Bronx Labor Union, L. A. 140, S. T. & L. A., on Thursday evening, February 23rd, 8 p. m. at McMahon's Hall, 2060 Third avenue, corner of 142nd street, Bronx.

Members, sympathizers and their friends are cordially invited to attend.

S. L. P. LECTURES

Brooklyn—At Liberman's Hall, 11, Moore street, corner Humboldt street, Saturday, March 4. Subject, "The Necessity of a Working Class Movement," by Timothy Walsh. Admission, free.

Pateron—At Helvetia Hall, Sunday, February 26, at 3 p. m. Subject: "Socialist Organization," by Chas. H. Chase, of New York.

Boston—At Seaver Hall, Paine Memorial Building, 9 Appleton street, Sunday, Feb. 26, 8 p. m. Subject: "Shoe Production from Hand to Machine, and the Displacement of Labor Thereby," by Theo. F. Brennan, of Salem.

Woburn, Mass.—At S. L. P. headquarters, Main street, on Sunday, Feb. 26, 7:30 p. m. Subject: "Politics and Trades Unionism," by James A. Bresnahan.

Buffalo, N. Y.—At Florence Parlors, 527 Main street near Genesee street, under auspices of Labor Lyceum, on Sunday, Feb. 26, 3 p. m. Subject: "What Labor Expects of the Democratic Party," by Attorney W. J. Shields. Admission free.

Buffalo, N. Y.—At S. L. P. headquarters, room 510, 10 West Mohawk street, on Monday, Feb. 27, 8 p. m. Subject: "Are There Classes in America," by J. W. Sharpe. Admission free.

Hoboken, N. J.—At headquarters, 163 Fourth street, Thursday, March 2, at 8 p. m. Subject: "Trades Unionism in the United States," by Justus Ebert.

On the Chicago Manifesto

From Edmund Seidel, Member S. L. P.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 6.—The movement that the Chicago Manifesto fore-shadows is fraught with one of two alternatives: the correct step toward the Social Revolution, or another 1848 June disaster to the working class. Which of the two the outcome will be, depends upon the position taken toward a revolutionary political organization of the working class. To leave the members of the economic organization unguided as to the political organization means little more, in my opinion, than the "no politics in the union" of the pure and simple; it means a division of the forces; the dissipation of the workers' strength; the continued reign of the capitalist class fostered by political ignorance. Who can doubt but that many dissatisfied elements with pure and simple official doings will go to the new organization, and go there still imbued with capitalist economics? Those elements must first learn Socialist economics, and Socialist economics imply

II

(From Theo. Bernine, Member S. L. P.)

Indianapolis, Feb. 6.—Industrial organization of the working class is a prime necessity for the rearing of the Socialist Republic. That organization must begin under capitalism and be perfected under the new order. The new unionism must be based on the knowledge that the new order will be wholly industrial, and that delegated authority will proceed from the various industries instead of the various geographical districts. However, the capitalist state cannot be abolished out of hand, but it is a matter of time and development.

If the above premises are correct then the following, taken from the Chicago "Manifesto," is incorrect:

"It shall be the economic organization of the working class, without affiliation with any political party." The promoters of the proposed new union may be aware of the fact that a Socialist Labor Union must back a Socialist Labor Party, and yet feel that it would not be diplomatic to say so at the present time; but the working class is not to be won by diplomacy; neither can it be led blindfolded into the Socialist Re-

III

(From John H. T. Juergens, Member S. L. P.)

Canton, O., Feb. 7.—Regarding the discussion now running in The People on the "Chicago Manifesto," I desire to say that my views on the matter are fully

covered by the contributions of Comrades W. W. Cox and M. Ruther. Let both the S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A. send delegates. No harm will be done by this and probably much good may be effected.

VOLCANIC RUMBLINGS

From Helena, Montana, News, February 8.

Editor Montana News.—I have read the Manifesto, lately issued in Chicago, calling together a meeting to be held there in June of this year for the purpose of forming an industrial union. As a Socialist I favor this plan of organization along the union line. But as to the interpretation of the Manifesto, per se, I am somewhat astray. The Manifesto declares that the union is to be conducted along the lines of the "class struggle" to gain economic power, but is to eschew politics of any nature. Does not this appear to you somewhat ambiguous, or inconsistent, inasmuch as the personnel of this movement are Socialists, and have been continually declaring through the columns of their journals, on the rostrum, and elsewhere, that only through politics, and that alone—can the workers gain economic power, in controlling the means of production, and upon which their existence depends?

It seems next to impossible for a Socialist who is directly aligned with the union movement, whether in the editorial capacity, or as an official of the union, to place himself solidly on a political working class rock and remain there.

Is our system to be revolutionized behind the backs of the working class? Surely the Socialists should be above the policy, patchwork, politics and reform practices that have for years involved misdirected work. As for myself I favor industrial unionism, based upon working class political action without equivocation; declaring for the principles of Socialism, the world-wide political party of the working class.

I note that you are accused of "leaning" toward the Socialist Labor Party. That is not a particularly grievous crime in my eyes. Of course, I am talking from an individual viewpoint. A goodly number of us wage slaves left the Republican and "radical" Democratic parties, looking for a more congenial assimilation, and I suspect the same motives will actuate us in making another move if conditions and circumstances warrant. For the past year I

have been literally mixing my Socialist party literature with Socialist Labor Party propaganda work, and find it quite appropriate in spots. For instance, I have sent some of it back to Massachusetts where the Socialist movement "forged ahead by leaps and bounds," and last November slumped to half its supposed vote at the polls.

Some I have sent into Kansas, where the "leaders" and "professors" of the Socialist movement are wont to invoke the Divine aid of an All-seeing God that He may enable capitalists and wage slaves alike to open the effulgence of their souls, come together, and make a heaven out of this earth. Also, where the Socialist city platform in Olathe, Kan., a short time since was reduced to a minimum of brevity as follows: "Shall the sidewalks of Olathe be laid with brick or cement?" Quite a little Socialist Labor Party literature I have sent into Milwaukee, the "Berlin" of America, where the Socialist aldermen among other things are interested in securing cheap gas for the small manufacturer. Also, I have sent the same propaganda medium into Colorado, where Socialist editors, representing Socialist organizations, and union officials, supposedly Socialist, prate 364 days in the year against a system that incubates Peabody's out of the right wing of capitalism, work and vote for a "good" man representing the left wing of the same system, thus deserting the Socialist candidate for governor, who has experienced the pain of capitalistic tyranny.

What other can I do? Aside from one or two Socialist papers (I read them all) there is not one of the Socialist party's papers but by their silence endorse the irregularities of the Socialist party, and seemingly lack the moral courage to make comment and point out the errors. Unfortunately the papers that are honest and outspoken suffer irretrievably, and are called to task for "knocking" by comrades who read more of the capitalistic exposures than real scientific Socialism and party tactics, and conclude that the latter is of no account.

The Socialist movement in this city is aggressive; the comrades keeping

LETTER-BOX OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

[NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.]

E. H. T. PHILADELPHIA, PA.—All of which merely furnishes one more illustration to the maxim—"There is no rose without thorn." Unquestionably, a poor man's party cannot have all the funds necessary to start all the papers it needs. Some of its members, or people who may want to join it, may have the funds to set up their privately owned papers, and it may be that such papers teach the right doctrine, and may always remain true. To exclude such men from the Party, or to forbid them, in case they stay in, from issuing a paper may deprive the Movement of good men or good propaganda material.—All this is conceded. The question resolves itself into this: is the rose of absolute Party ownership and control, which vests the editorial management of its press in the Party itself—is that rose brighter and more sweet-scented than the thorn of what the Party might forfeit is long, sharp and prickly? Or are the thorns too many and flesh rending so that they choke the rose of Party control? The S. L. P. has decided that the rose of its control is worth all the possible thorns connected therewith.

W. J. H. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—First—The Census of 1900 gives 106,639 Chinamen in the United States. Of this number, 78,219 are given as "males of voting age"; and of this latter number 60,414 are given as aliens. Whence it would appear that there are 8,895 naturalized Chinamen in the country.

Second—Your second question is unintelligible.

L. K., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—The hint is gratefully received. Shall look into the matter. Wish you would hunt it up also. We had the statement as a fact in mechanics.

M. Q. L., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Poem appeared on Washington's birth-day.

F. K., NEW YORK, AND J. V., CHICAGO, ILL.—News to that effect is coming in from several quarters. Detroit also sent in a letter giving more details. The Volkszeitung Corporation's enisseries are abroad spreading their "Marxian Arguments." They are feeling the cold steel entering their souls. They have no other weapon but subterranean calumny and a bagful of "fears" to drop into the ears that are silly enough to accept the vermin. It is like them—base and impotent. Get us a second copy of those letters. The "A. L. U. Journal" has already quite recently pilloried two of these letter writers.

H. J. B., FLORENCE, COLO.—The details about Howells are welcome.

L. G. A., FALKIRK, SCOTLAND.—First—Contribution received. Will be acknowledged in National Agitation Fund.

Second—No anthropologist of the present day opposes Morgan in any of his central principles. Those who, like Letourneau, start from a date succeeding the Punaluan family, start in the air.

Morgan has not yet been thoroughly digested by anthropologists—that domain of science is too dangerous for them to dare tread on: it trends on policies, and implies Socialist principle. Scientists will boldly take up and accept Darwinism. They are bold anti-Godists. But to dare to be anti-Capitalists—that's yet too ticklish a thing for these intellectuals.

The thirty-third edition of Bebel's "Woman," which we have put into English, contains in the foot-notes a very complete compilation of authorities. They are a useful reading.

G. E., NEW YORK.—The trouble is that when the European capitalist class becomes thoroughly Americanized and have set up their buttresses of British or Gompers so-called Unionism, our continental European comrades will find themselves wholly unprepared to meet it. They are neglecting to avail themselves of the opportunity that America offers.

W. G. R., BOSTON, MASS.—The J. Mahlon Baries, now national secretary of the so-called Socialist, alias Social Democratic, alias Public Ownership party, is the identical gentleman of unclear private life. His unclear public life has, however, overshadowed the former, and is just now the more important thing to expose.

F. D. T., ROLLINSFOLD, N. H.—Shall utilize the document you forward in the course of the exposure of J. A. Wayland. It is good.

F. U., DETROIT, MICH.—Certainly; send it on. Can be utilized some time. TO PARTY MEMBERS AND FRIENDS.—The application has come in for the record of Geo. Estes, one of

alive a constant and unrelenting campaign. They have a hall rented here permanently for speaking once or twice a week.

H. Lynch.
Spokane, Wash., February 5, 1905.

the signers of the Chicago Manifesto. Was he ever connected with the A. F. of L.? Kindly forward information for publication.

H. G., SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—The Plechanoff organization, Russian Social Democratic Labor Party, is the only one to be connected with. The so-called "Revolutionary" concern is more or less fishy. The bulk of the Volkszeitung Jewish allies are affiliated with the "Revolutionists"—at long range.

T. F. D., BISBEE, ARIZ.—The national secretary of the S. T. & L. A. is J. Z. Kinneally, 2-6 New Reade street, this city. Persons who reside in a locality where no Local Alliance is in existence, and who desire to join the S. T. & L. A., can be admitted as members-at-large by the General Executive Board on payment of \$1 a year. The fee will entitle such members to a copy of one of whatever official journal of the S. T. & L. A. that he may prefer.

W. J. D., BUFFALO, N. Y.—The pamphlet circulated by the "National Foundrymen's Ass'n" will be duly answered.

B. S., VANCOUVER, B. C.—First—Whether the S. T. & L. A. will send delegates to the convention, called by the Chicago Manifesto, rests with the general vote of the S. T. & L. A. itself, to be taken in the course of the next few months. This office has no authority to speak in advance of a general vote.

Second—The constitution and declarations of principle arrived O. K.

F. B. F., TRENTON, N. J.; D. J., PROVIDENCE, R. I.; S. M. W., PAW-TUCKET, R. I.; J. F. H., CINCINNATI, O.; AND W. W., NEW YORK.—The Chicago Manifesto is a call for representatives of Trades Unions; it is not a call for delegates of political parties. The S. L. P., accordingly, is not invited, and would have no standing at the convention. The S. T. & L. A. is invited by the language of the call. It would have a standing in the convention if it goes. What it will do we do not know, it is for itself to decide.

S. B., SEATTLE, WASH.—Decidedly the Working Class will, when in power, "advantageously wield the power of taxation"—it will tax the capitalist class out of its eye-balls.

R. R., BUFFALO, N. Y.—Remember the "horrible example." Send notes from Iskra, and above all the account of how the "Vorwarts" incubates of the Kahans, Millers, Feigenbaums, etc., have been carried off their feet by the allied Russian "Revolutionist" agents of anti-Marxist principles.

J. E. G., SYRACUSE, N. Y.—These questions imply a call for extensive statistical investigations. Shall keep them on file for when time allows. One point may here be disposed of, or two.

First—We ARE in a state of perpetual glut—in the sense that there is perpetually vastly more wealth in the market than the working class, with its petty pittance of a wage, can purchase.

Second—The quantity of export is no test of the exploitation of Labor. Export may exceed import vastly, or less so, or not at all without it necessarily being an index of the measure of exploitation. The measure of exploitation depends upon the price of the merchandise labor-power in the Labor Market. And this price is controlled by the quantity of Labor in the market.

J. H. B., ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.—Whether the Working Class is led by design, or by the ignorance of visionaries, to spots swept by the guns of capitalism—they are, in either case, turned into food for cannon. This paper being neither a visionary, nor an intentional misleader of the Working Class, and seeing also that its Editor will allow himself to be neither cajoled nor entrapped into an action that will cause his immediate deposition from his office in disgrace, we politely decline to interest ourselves in your "\$1,000,000 authorized capital" fly-paper concern.

F. R. ST. LOUIS, MO.—The gauge of the amount of expropriation? Look around you. Whenever you find even a pin owned by someone outside of the Working Class, you find a thing that has been confiscated from the Working Class. ALL the wealth held to-day by the Capitalist Class has been confiscated from Labor. Ascertain the amount of wealth held by the Capitalist Class, and you will have the exact figures of the amount that Labor has been plundered of.

T. F., DENVER, COLO.—If the S. T. & L. A., or any other Trades Union, swerves from the line of the class struggle, the S. L. P. will undoubtedly turn its guns upon the concern. That Party is but a bogus party of Socialism that does not intimately concern itself with the conduct of the Unions—as well may the vanguard of an army disregard the capers that the main body and rearward may choose to cut.

(Continued on page 5.)

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
 Henry Kahn, Secretary, 34 New Reade street, New York.
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA.
 National Secretary, P. O. Box 350, London, Ont.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY.
 34 New Reade street, New York City (The Party's literary agency).
 Notice: For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

THE BOHN AGITATION TOUR.

The National Executive Committee, Socialist Labor Party, calls upon the members, friends and sympathizers of the Party to help sustain, by such weekly or monthly contributions as they can make, the work of agitation and organization now carried by Comrade Frank A. Bohn.

The organizer has now been on the road for quite some time and the experience made has been that the time is more than favorable for continuous, uninterrupted effort. The working class is in ferment, eager to learn and often hungry for our teaching. We must not withhold it from them for the sake of the few dollars it will take to conduct that work. Send in your dimes and quarters and dollars. Try to interest your friends and shopmates. Collect some money on payrolls for this fund. Contribute small sums at regular intervals if you can, in short, resort to whatever method seems feasible and will bring results. Thus far the fund has done quite well, but it should be better. It will do better if more men and women take time and help contribute and collect.

The volcano of the American Labor movement is rumbling and is often in eruption. We can help along and increase the pressure by increasing our activity, spread our press and literature, build up our organization, and furnish the means to do all these things with.

For the National Executive Committee,
 H. L. P. Henry Kahn, National Sec'y.

BOHN DATES FOR COLORADO.

Colorado Springs, 23-25; Pueblo, Feb. 25 to March 3; Florence, 8-9; Montrose, 8-10; Delta, 10-12; Grand Junction, 12-15.

Members and readers of the Weekly People take notice. Help to make Comrade Bohn's tour in this State successful in the fullest sense of the word.

Martin Hurwitz,
 Acting Secretary, S. E. C.

NATIONAL AGITATION FUND.

During the week ending with Saturday, February 18, the following contributions were received for the above fund to sustain the work of the National Organizer Frank A. Bohn:

A. Tournell, Brooklyn, N. Y. (on \$1 monthly pledge)	1.00
M. Weinberger, New York, (on 15c. weekly pledge) .....	.30
M. C. Weinberger, New York, (on 15c. weekly pledge) .....	.30
David J. Moran, Pawtucket, R. I.	1.00
James Kewey, Windsor, Vt. ....	.50
Joseph McClinton, Windsor, Vt. ....	.50
C. M. S. Providence, R. I. ....	.34
Sadie Eisenberg, Cincinnati, O. ....	.50
C. A. Gartevoys, Falkirk, Scotland	4.87
Schenectady Labor Lyceum,	6.00
Schenectady, N. Y.	1.00
A. Clevor, Braddock, Pa. ....	.50
W. Adams, Braddock, Pa. ....	.50
R. R. Markley, Braddock, Pa.	1.00
O'Keefe, Braddock, Pa.	1.00
John Selzer, Danbury, Conn. ....	.50
John Klirsch, New York	1.00
Twenty-third A. D., New York	1.00
V. Serer, New Haven, Conn. ....	.40
Edward McCormick, New York	1.00
Christian Bokunen, New York	1.00
Max Lechner, New York	1.00
Thompson, Towson, Philadelphia, Pa.	1.00
Total	24.01
Previously ad. now paid	312.7
Grand total	\$336.71

Grand total

Henry Kahn, National Secretary.

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS.
 The Sections of the Socialist Labor Party are called upon to make nominations for one delegate to represent the Socialist Labor Party at the annual National Convention of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, which is to be held on the first Monday in June (June 5), at the city of Lynn, Massachusetts.

Since the recently issued Chicago Manifesto has engaged the attention of that convention, it is important that the Socialist Labor Party be duly represented.

The nominations will close on Friday, March 24, 1905, on or before which date all nominations must be in the hands of the undersigned.

For the National Executive Committee, Socialist Labor Party.
 Henry Kahn, National Secretary.

SPRING ON MILWAUKEE.
 Section Milwaukee will meet at headquarters, Lipp's Block Third and Prairie streets, on Feb. 25, 8 p. m. Everybody welcome.

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting held February 16, 1905, at national headquarters, Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street. Present: Gilhaus, Burke, Lechner, Bahlsen, Kimmally, Olson, Crawford, Anderson and Katz. Recording Secretary J. Hossack being absent and excused, R. Katz was elected recording secretary pro tem. W. Teichlauf was also absent with excuse.

Financial report for week ending February 4 showed: receipts, \$27.04; expense, \$72.34. For week ending February 11: receipts, \$38.55; expenses, \$26.56.

A communication was received from the General Executive Board of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance regarding representation of the Socialist Labor Party at its annual convention to be held in Lynn, Mass. The National Secretary was instructed to issue call to sections for the nomination of a delegate.

Section New York, through its General Committee, sent a letter requesting that a call be issued, in the organ of the party, for financial aid to Russian Social Democratic Labor Party in its struggle against autocracy. It was decided to issue the call.

Sections East St. Louis, Ill., and Duluth, Minn., report about local activity.

Eight applications for membership at large were received from Portland, Ore., as follows: R. P. Reiman, Thomas Regan, G. W. Johnson, James Walsh, David Kafka, Lewis Zimmwaldt, James Martin and William Hall. A motion was carried to accept them as members at large, and order them to form a section since they have the number required by the constitution.

Comrade Shaw of Reno, Nev., reports that the "Socialist" party local in that place has gone out of existence and that he is organizing a section of the Socialist Labor Party.

Section Chicago reports that Charles Pierson, an expelled member of the Socialist Labor Party, applied for membership. The section claims that Pierson was illegally expelled by the California S. E. C., he being a member of Section Detroit, Mich., at the time of his expulsion. The secretary stated that at the time of his expulsion, the California S. E. C. had reported that Pierson had paid dues to that body, thereby placing himself under its jurisdiction and that he had so informed Section Chicago.

The Connecticut State Executive Committee, in a communication requests an opinion of the sub-committee on the publication in The People of individual contributions on campaign lists. The secretary had replied that this was a physical impossibility and, even if it were not, would not be advisable, because it would overload the paper with columns of figures, all to no purpose. The answer was endorsed.

The Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation informs the committee that it decided to send Louis Basky on an agitation tour and requests the N. E. C. Sub-committee to give him credentials. Request granted.

An application for a charter was received for Section Allegheny County, and was granted, but the secretary was instructed to inform the section that all those who had not signed the application blank must make regular application to the section. The members of former Section Braddock and Wilkinsburg, who now become part of the new section to be transferred in proper form.

The following sections reported election of new officers:

Detroit, Mich.: Salt Lake City, Utah; Roanoke, Va.; Cambridge, Mass., and Columbus, O., no.

Adjournment followed.

Rudolph Katz,
 Rec. Sec. pro tem.

PO-TIONED.

To the State Committee Organizers of Sections and Members of the S. E. C.:
 On account of the few returns made on N. A. F. matter, the committee in charge decided to postpone the call for returns from Feb. 15, to April 15, and the final date from March 1 to May 1, 1905.

For the N. A. F. Committee,
 Secretary.

PENNA. S. E. C.

Meeting of February 7, Comrade Denner, chairman. Minutes of last meeting read and corrections made.

Communications: From National Secretary Henry Kahn in regard to charter of Allegheny County, received and filed. From Correspondence Bureau New York S. E. C.: Secretary instructed to formulate circular to be sent to all sections and members at large by next meeting. From former Section Allegheny County, per Reimling, in reference to charter: received and filed. From Comrade Bohn on vote and method of elections received and filed. From Wilkinsburg: T. A. Weber elected organizer in place of Comrade McConnell resigned; and vote for members of S. E. C. From Butler, Pa.: Comrade Welding sends vote for members of S. E. C. also \$5 for N. A. F. tickets, three security stamps and donation. From

Erie: vote for Secretary and members of S. E. C., with statement that conditions were particularly favorable for agitation work there at the present time and expressing hope that committee will put organizer in field at an early date. From Braddock: on joint meeting of Braddock, Wilkinsburg, and Pittsburgh: subject of charter for Allegheny County settled. From Comrade McConnell, suggesting that charter be not granted to Allegheny County without consent of Wilkinsburg. From Philadelphia Section: vote on S. E. C., and stating that the resignation of Joseph Campbell was received and accepted; eight Press Security League pledges, 25 cents per month each, received; also returns for N. A. F. tickets very encouraging; also that the section is now making efforts to organize a local of the S. T. & L. A.; referred back for official information. From Comrade Katz, that several members of the Grievance Committee were self-suspended, being in arrears, and in lieu of this not being given weight, he wishes to appeal. Further action laid over until next meeting. Remittance for dues stamps received from Section Philadelphia, \$1.05.
 Receipts \$6.95; expenses, 65 cents.
 James Erwin,
 Secretary.

MASS. GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Meeting of February 12, in Section Boston's headquarters. Engelhardt in chair. Roll call showed Burnham, Schugel, Dunnack, Murphy, Mortensen, Engelhardt, and Sweeney present. Absent, Deans and Fugelstad. Minutes of previous meeting adopted as read.

Correspondence: From National Secretary Henry Kahn, forwarding stamps and bill for resignation blanks. Also referring to the letter of J. J. Kane of Holyoke, to Massachusetts General Committee giving ideas on how to increase the circulation of the Weekly People. Referred to committee to confer with Connecticut State Executive Committee and Rhode Island State Executive Committee on three State organizer plan. From Section Boston, ordering stamps and nominating J. A. Bresnahan for treasurer. From Lowell, on agitation meeting held in Lowell. From M. J. Quirk of Sangus. From secretary of Connecticut State Executive Committee on the three State plan organizer. From Section Fall River, upon holding successful meetings and enrolling seven new members; also a resume of the situation in the textile city, with the six months' strike as a background. From Section Lynn, nominating F. Bohnback for treasurer. From Section Somerville, nominating E. S. Mayo. From Section Everett, nominating H. C. Hess. From Section Cambridge, nominating J. A. Bresnahan for treasurer; forwarding list of officers and financial report for six months. From sections voting on amendment to the State constitution to strike out article III, section 1, and insert to read: "The cost of due stamps shall be 12 cents per month." Moved that Comrades Murphy and Schugel count and tabulate the vote; moved that the nominations for treasurer of the General Committee be sent to referendum, the vote to close on March 5.

From National Secretary Henry Kahn on N. A. F. matter. Referred to agitation committee.

From Berry, forwarding financial report. Referred to a committee of two. Comrades Burnham and Murphy elected.

Greater Boston Entertainment Committee report on the sale held January 28. Voted to accept and ordered to repay Scandinavian Socialist Club \$100. Moved that Comrades Engelhardt, Murphy and Schugel be the committee to confer with Connecticut and Rhode Island State Executive Committees' representatives' conference to be held in Boston.

Committee to report the vote on amendment to the State constitution reported as follows:

Against For

Section Boston 0 | 25 |

Lynn 11 | 1 |

" Salem 0 | 4 |

" Everett 0 | 7 |

" Woburn 0 | 9 |

" Cambridge 0 | 4 |

" Holyoke 1 | 6 |

" Worcester 3 | 0 |

" Fall River 0 | 10 |

" Somerville 0 | 5 |

" Lawrence 1 | 5 |

Member at large J. F. Jennings 1 | 0 |

Totals 19 | 76 |

Adjournment followed.

John Sweeney, Sec.

55 Temple street, Boston, Mass.

PAWTUCKET, R. I. ATTENTION!

There will be a meeting of former members of Section Pawtucket, Socialist Labor Party, in Pawtucket, R. I. on Sunday, Feb. 20, at 3 o'clock. Former members of Section Pawtucket, and readers of The People are invited to be present.

Chas. H. Dana, Bristol, R. I.

RANDALL'S ANSWER.

To John Mitchell, Labor Lieutenant of the Capitalist Class, to Appear in Print.

The Daily People of Sunday, Feb. 26, and the Weekly People of Saturday, March 4, will contain Robert Randall's answer to John Mitchell's statement before the recent mine workers' convention, when the latter caused the expulsion of the former for exposing his (Mitchell's) traitorous conduct in the Colorado-Utah strike, as per the address published in the Daily People of Sunday, Feb. 5, and the Weekly People of Saturday, Feb. 11. This answer is characterized by the same straightforward and careful presentation of fact that marked Randall's original expose of the labor lieutenant of the capitalist class. The facts cited will astound even those familiar with the career of the notorious labor misleader. The additional copies of the Weekly People containing Randall's first expose have already been exhausted. A larger number of the issue of the Weekly People containing his answer to Mitchell, will be printed, as a result. Yet to insure getting a sufficient number of copies for distribution, those interested in spreading the truth about the labor lieutenants of the capitalist class and desirous of giving Randall's answer the circulation it deserves, should not fail to send in advance orders at once. The rates are as usual: 5 to 100 copies, 1 cent each; 100 to 500, three-fourths of a cent; 500 and over, one-half cent.

NEW JERSEY STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting held Sunday, Feb. 12, at 143 Beacon avenue, Jersey City. All members present, Eck chairman.

Correspondence from Paterson, Newark, Hackensack, Newton and Jersey City, on routine business. Delegates to State Convention reported by Sections Hoboken, Essex County and Passaic County. Comrade McCrorie elected as the S. E. C. delegate to the convention. The State convention will be called to order at 10 a. m. on Wednesday, Feb. 22, in Newark. Section Essex County has secured the hall at 106 Montgomery st., corner of Prince street, for the occasion.

A special meeting of the S. E. C. will be held at Herrschaft's, 93 Prospect street, Jersey City, next Sunday at 2 p. m., for the purpose of considering the reports to the convention. Sections that have not yet reported the election of delegates to the convention must have the lists in time for next Sunday's S. E. C. meeting. Sections having campaign subscription lists should see to it that the account is closed up at once.

Secretary.

TO ORGANIZE HUNGARIAN WORKMEN.

Comrades:—The Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation decided to send out Comrade Louis Basky for a five weeks' tour, in order to organize the Hungarian working people into our organization. As yet, we have not branches all over the country, and we ask you to lend a helping hand by arranging meetings for the below dates.

Comrade Basky is provided with credentials from the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party, which he will present to you on his arrival. We are going to supply every city with hand-bills to advertise the meetings. Dates and place of the meeting to be filled in on the hand-bills.

Comrades, bear in mind that this organization is a determined fighter for the cause of true, revolutionary Socialism, as advocated by the S. L. P.

Please do not change the dates of the meetings given below. If there is a branch of our Federation in your place, please arrange meetings together with it.

Fraternally,
 The Executive Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation.
 New York, Feb. 16.

DATES OF ORGANIZER LOUIS BASKY

Hartford, Conn., Feb. 24-25; Schenectady, N. Y., Feb. 26-27-28; Buffalo, N. Y., March 2-3; Pittsburgh, Pa., March 4 to 10; Cleveland, O., March 11 to 15; Detroit, Mich., March 16; Chicago, Ill., March 17-18; Milwaukee, Wis., March 19-21; St. Louis, Mo., March 22-23.

NEW JERSEY STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

AND S. T. & L. A.

Comrades, you are hereby called upon to attend a general conference called by the General Executive Board of the S. T. & L. A. to be held Sunday, Feb. 26, at 2 p. m. at Lyceum Hall, 351-303 Plane street near Market, Newark, N. J. The situation at present in the industrial field deserves our consideration and demands the cooperation of all. Admission by membership card, either of the S. L. P. or S. T. & L. A. Members of the G. E. B. will address the meeting.

John J. Kimmally, Gen. Sec'y.

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES

Two hundred and ninety-three subs for the Weekly People were secured during the week ending Saturday, February 18. There is still too much lagging. We can do lots better than this. Now is the time to do it. Don't be satisfied with three hundred a week. Make it four hundred.

Five or more subs were sent in as follows: Geo. Franklin, Spokane, Wash., 8; Fred Brown, Cleveland, Ohio, 8; Dennis McGuff, New Bedford, Mass., 7; A. Scheffle, Brooklyn, N. Y., 6; M. Eisenberg, Cincinnati, Ohio, 6; Section Passaic County, N. J., 6; 34th A. D. New York, 5; John Farrell, Lowell, Mass., 5. Order some prepaid sub. cards now. Twenty half-yearly cards or ten yearly cards mailed to your address for \$5. They are easy to sell. Try it.

LABOR NEWS NOTES.

Come on, comrades! Line up. Here is Comrade Clausen, of Kallispel, Mont., buys 230 pamphlets, well assorted for agitation. The comrades of San Francisco ordered ten Lissagary's History of the Commune; Comrade Wilson, of Decatur, Wash., bought five Bebel's "Woman Under Socialism." Vancouver, B. C., took 115 of the "Buzz-Saw" series.

Coming east, Denver, Colorado, took fifty "Reform and Revolution"; St. Louis, Mo., fifty "The Burning Question of Trades Unionism" and ten "Two Pages from Roman History." Buffalo, N. Y., ordered ninety assorted pamphlets and two "The Pilgrim's Shell."

The G. E. B. of the S. T. & L. A. took 2,000 leaflets.

Line up, comrades. Line up.

The new edition of "The Silver Cross" is now in stock. The price of it for all orders received after February 18 is fifty cents retail, forty cents to Sections. These same prices shall also prevail as to "The Gold Sickle" and "The Infant's Skull."

There were only a dozen or two of each, "The Gold Sickle" and "The Infant's Skull" sold during the week. All small orders, one or two books, Comrades, push these. Push them hard.

Centre most of your energy on the Soc books, and the literature relating to the trades union question.

SECTION OFFICERS.

Fall River, Mass.—Organizer, Wm. Swindlehurst; Fin. Sec., Geo. R. Rigby; Treas., Albert Barnes; Lit. Agent, Chas. Graham. Daily and Weekly People Agent, Isaac Howarth, Jr.

Columbus, O.—Organizer, O. C. Steinhoff; Rec. Sec., Gustave F. Williams; Fin. Sec. and Treasurer, Oscar Freer; Literary Agent, Theo. Adams; Party Press Agent, Oscar Freer. Grievance Committee, Theo. Adams, Israel Hauser and Dr. B. W. Meyer.

Cambridge, Mass.—Organizer and Literary Agent, J. A. Bresnahan; Fin. Sec., Pils Fugelstad; Rec. Sec., John Wall; Auditing Committee, John Wall, John Sweeney and J. A. Bresnahan.

PASSAIC COUNTY, ATTENTION.

Educational class meeting of Section Passaic County, on Friday, February 24. Members are urged to attend this meeting. Those having advertising matter for lectures should by all means get it out. If unable to do so, bring it to this meeting. Other members will willingly distribute it. Remember your mere presence is not the end of these lectures. Action alone in sure success.

LOUISVILLE, KY., READERS, ATTENTION!

On Sunday, Feb. 26, at 2:30 p. m. at Beck's Hall, there will be a debate between members of the "Socialist" party and of the Socialist Labor Party, on the following subject: "Resolved, That the tactics and principles of the Socialist party represent the true interests of the wage working class of America."

In the affirmative—James H. Arnold and some other S. P. members. In the negative—James Doyle and Albert Schmutz. Each of the speakers gets 20 twenty minutes time, with 10 minutes each for the two first speakers to close. Let every Socialist Labor Party member, sympathizer and reader of The People, be on hand as ours is the challenging party.

DETROIT RUSSIAN DEMONSTRATION.

A monster demonstration in sympathy with the Russian Revolutionists, and to denounce the massacre and hanging of Russian and Polish strikers and demonstrators, will be held at Arbiter Hall, corner Catherine and Russell streets, Detroit, Mich., on Sunday, March 5, at 3 p. m. under the auspices of the Socialist Labor Party.

Boris Reinstein, of Buffalo, will speak in Polish; L. Goldberg, of New York, in Jewish; Herman Richter, in German, and Meiko Meyer in English. Admission free.

Workersmen, their cause is your cause. Be sure to attend.

LETTER BOX.

(Continued from page 4.)

TO PARTY MEMBERS AND FRIENDS, GREAT BRITAIN AND AUSTRALIA INCLUDED—This office desires to secure as complete a set as possible of the Preambles and Constitutions of your respective Trades Unions. Kindly forward. Since this notice was inserted, thirty-two have been sent in. Many more are wanting and wanted.

TO CONTRIBUTORS ON THE CHICAGO MANIFESTO—Received and not yet published in the Weekly: O. S., Columbus, O., and C. W. W., Chicago, Ill.

H. J. B., FLORENCE, COLO.; A. B., DETROIT, MICH.; D. J. M., PAWTUCKET, R. I.; J. B., WEST ELIZABETH, PA.; A. M., NEW LONDON, CT.; H. B. G., PATTERSON, N. J.; C. H. C., BRADFORD, PA.; G. W., DENVER, COLO.; G. P. R., STOCKTON, CAL.; C. A. L., ROCHESTER, N. Y.; MURDOCH MCINDALLAGER, DUNDEE, SCOTLAND; P. L., DRAVIEL, FRANCE; T. J. D., SEATTLE, WASH.; F. E. L., PORTLAND, ORE.; J. L., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Matter received.

HOW TO GET SUBSCRIBERS.

To aid the Weekly People extend its circulation; order a bundle for distribution among your friends. Rates for small bundles are as follows:

5 copies, 3 months	\$0.65
5 copies, 6 months	1.30
5 copies, 1 year	2.60
10 copies, 3 months	1.30
10 copies, 6 months	2.60
10 copies, 1 year	5.00
25 copies, 3 months	3.25
25 copies, 6 months	6.25

Large bundles:
 100 copies or over, 3-4 cents a copy.
 500 copies or over, 1-2 cent a copy.

One of these copies distributed judiciously for a few weeks, will enable you to secure a new subscriber easily. Try the bundle order idea.

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS.

An Old and Well-Tried Remedy.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over sixty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It is the best remedy for COLIC, WIND, AND ALL THE BAD EFFECTS OF DIARRHOEA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, and take no other kind. Country Price 5 Cents a Bottle.

ORCHESTRAL CONCERT

By Members of the
 New York Symphony and Philharmonic Orchestras

40 Musicians

LEO SCHULTZ, CONDUCTOR.

Under the Auspices of the

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

for the

DAILY PEOPLE

ON

Sunday, March 19, 1905.

3 P. M., at

GRAND CENTRAL PALACE

Lexington Avenue, Between 43rd and 44th streets, New York.

Vaudeville to follow Concert.

Ball at 8 P. M.

Ticket admitting one 25c. Hat Check 10c.

READ "THE SOCIALIST"

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

For the latest and most accurate views upon all matters connected with SOCIALISM, POLITICS, INDUSTRY.

Subscription Rates: United Kingdom, 12 months, 1s. 6d.

United States and Canada, 50 cents a year.

Subscriptions received at WEEKLY PEOPLE office, 2-6 New Reade St., New York.

READY FOR DELIVERY

The